

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2602.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1877.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

NOTICE.—ROYAL SCHOOL of MINES, Jermyn-street, London.—The 27th SESSION will BEGIN on MONDAY, the 1st of October.—Prospectus may be had on application to MR. HENRY REEKS, Registrar.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS, ABERDEEN. (SEPTEMBER 19 to 26.)

President.—The Right Hon. the EARL of ABERDEEN.  
PRESIDENTS OF DEPARTMENTS.—International and Municipal Law.—The Hon. Lord Gifford, a Judge of the Court of Session, President of Crime.—The Right Hon. the Lord Advocate.—Education.—The Right Hon. the Lord Privy Seal.—Lord Brougham, Esq., C.B.—Commerce and Trade.—James Clegg, Esq., C.B., F.R.S.—Art.—Lord Ronald Leveson Gower.—Council.—George Wooday Hastings, Esq.  
Information as to Papers and other particulars may be obtained at the Offices, 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, London; or City-buildings, Aberdeen.

LEEDS MUSICAL FESTIVAL, 1877. TOWN HALL, LEEDS.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, September 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd, 1877.

Conductor—Sir MICHAEL COSTA.

Principal Vocalists.  
Mlle. ALBANI, Madame SINICO,  
Madame EDITH WINNE, Mrs. OSGOOD,  
Madame PATEY.

Mlle. REDEKER, Mrs. AUDIE-BOLINGBROKE,  
Mr. EDWARD LLOYD, Mr. G. M. SHAKESPEARE,  
Mr. SANTLEY,  
Mr. CECIL TOVEY, and Signor FOLI.

BAND and CHORUS of 400 PERFORMERS.

Organist—Dr. SPARK. Chorus Master—Mr. BROUGHTON.

Online Programmes.—WEDNESDAY.—"ELIJAH." Evening.—"The FIRE KING" (New Cantata), by Walter Austin, and Miscellaneous Selection. THURSDAY.—"MAGNIFICAT" by A. Macfarren (written for the Festival). Evening.—"MAGNIFICAT" in G Minor, and Miscellaneous SATURDAY.—"BACH'S MAGNIFICAT" in D, Mozart's "REQUIEM," and Beethoven's "MOUNT of OLIVES." Front Seats and Gallery Tickets (Reserved) at the Festival Offices. Serial Tickets for the Seven Performances (transferable), 5/- 6s. Single Ticket, Morning .. . . . . 11. 12.  
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NEXT TERM will commence on OCTOBER 1st, 1877. Entrances Days, September 2nd, 24th, and 27th, from 10 till 5. For all particulars, address the DIRECTOR.

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SCHOLARSHIPS in SCIENCE. ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.

TWO SCHOLARSHIPS, each of the value of 10/-, to Students who have not entered at any London Medical School, will be OFFERED for COMPETITION on SEPTEMBER 26. Subjects:—Botany, Chemistry, Physics. One Scholarship will be awarded to a Candidate under 22 years of age; the other under 30 years of age; the latter is limited to Candidates under 25 years of age.

An EXHIBITION of 50/- in the same Subjects, and one of 40/- in the Subjects of Preliminary Education, open to Students who have entered the Hospital in the TWENTY, WILL BE COMPETED FOR in THIS MONTH.

For particulars apply, personally or by letter, to the RESIDENT WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.—The WINTER SESSION will begin on MONDAY, October 1st. The Clinical Practice of the Hospital comprises a series of 710 Beds, including 34 Beds for Convalescents at Highgate. Students can reside within the Hospital Walls, subject to the College Regulations.—For all particulars concerning either the Hospital or College, application may be made, personally or by letter, to the RESIDENT WARDEN of the College. A Handbook will be forwarded on application.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The WINTER SESSION will open on MONDAY, October 1st, with an INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS, at Three P.M., by MR. ARTHUR HENSMAN.

Two Entrance Scholarships, of the Annual Value of 25/- and 20/- respectively, will be competed for on October 1st, and following days. For Prospectus or further information apply to the DEAN or the RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, at the Hospital.

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Clinical Lectures (within the Wards of the Hospital), by Dr. J. Galley Blackley and Dr. D. Dyce Brown.

Clinical Lectures on Surgery, by Dr. James Jones.

Clinical Lectures on Diseases of the Ear, by Dr. Cooper.

Practical Chemistry, by Dr. D. Dyce Brown.

Contributions are received in aid of the Funds of the Hospital and for the general purposes of the School.

For further information as to Fees, Free Admission, &c., apply to DR. BATES, Hon. Secretary, or to

FRED. MATOCK, Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—THE INTRODUCTORY LECTURE will be given on MONDAY, October 1, by Professor LISTER, F.R.S., at 5 P.M.

The following SCHOLARSHIPS will be given in OCTOBER NEXT, viz.:—

Four on the Warreford Foundation, viz.: Two of 75/-; and Two of 50/-, for previous education in General Literature and Sciences.

One by the Clothworkers' Company of 100/- for proficiency in Science only.

During the ensuing Session there will be awarded FIVE MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS, viz.—One of 80/-, One of 30/-, and Three of 20/-, for professional proficiency. One for Chemistry, of 40/-; One of 30/-, for Resident Students only; and Two Samsoebridge Registrarships of 30/- each.

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For Prospective appl., personally or by post-card, to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., King's College, London. Letters requiring further information may be addressed to Professor Bentley, Dean of the Department.

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KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION, 1878.—SPECIAL CLASSES (supplementing the Ordinary Lectures) will begin OCTOBER 1st, in the following Subjects:—B. Civil Service, M.A., M.B., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., R. F. Charier, M.A., Greek and Roman History, &c. (G. Warr, M.A., French (Prof. Marlietti, M.A.), German (Prof. Buchheim, Ph.D.), and the Science Subjects by the Professors of the Applied Science Department.

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KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—SCIENCE DIVISION.—This Division is established with a view to meet the requirements of the new regulations for the B.Sc. and Preliminary of the University of London, of the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Public Works Departments, and other Science Examinations.

Students will be admitted on TUESDAY, October 2.

The Course of Instruction includes Mathematics, Mechanics, the Physical Laboratory, Chemistry, the Chemical Laboratory, Zoology, Botany, Practical Biology, and Geology.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON. SESSION 1877-8.

The SESSION of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on MONDAY, October 1. Introductory Lecture at Three P.M., by John Hallam, M.R.C.P.

The SESSION of the Faculty of Arts and Laws (including the Department of Fine Arts) will begin on TUESDAY, October 2. Introductory Lecture, at Three P.M., by Professor Alfred Goodwin, M.A.

The SESSION of the Faculty of Science will commence on the Department of the Physical Sciences.

The SCHOOL for BOYS between the ages of Seven and Sixteen will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, September 25.

Prospects and Copies of the Regulations relating to the Entrance and other Exhibitions, Scholarships, and Prizes open to competition by the various bodies connected with the College.

The Examination for the Medical Entrance Exhibitions, and also that for the Andrews Entrance Prizes (Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science) will be held at the College, on the 27th and 28th of September.

The College is close to the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and only a few minutes' walk from the termini of the North-Western, Midland, and Great Northern Railways.

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Candidates for admission must not be under 14 years of age; and in the Arts and Science Department those under 16 will be required to pass a Preliminary Examination in English, Arithmetic, and Elementary Latin.—Prospectuses of the several Departments may be obtained from Mr. COANES and other Agents, Messrs. M. & J. COANES, the College.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1877.

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## LITERATURE

*Memorials of the Discovery and Early Settlement of the Bermudas or Somers Islands, 1515-1685.* Compiled from the Colonial Records and other Original Sources. By Major-General J. H. Lefroy, R.A., C.B. Vol. I., 1515-1652. (Longmans & Co.)

THERE can be little doubt that the valuable series of historical publications issued under the direction of the Master of the Rolls has not only been of very great service to students of history, but that the example set by the Government of this country has been followed by other countries, and notably by some of our own colonies and dependencies,—that they have been led to turn to their own national records, and to set about examining, arranging, and calendaring, and, in some instances, printing and publishing, the most valuable portions of them. Thus we have printed selections from the public documents of the province of Nova Scotia, which were published at Halifax under a resolution of the House of Assembly, edited by Dr. Thomas Atkins, Commissioner of Public Records, and containing valuable papers relating to the Acadian French between 1714 and 1755, their forcible removal from Nova Scotia, the seven years' war in North America of 1754-1761, and the first settlement of Halifax, 1749-1756. And within the past few days has been published an elaborate volume of 800 pages relating to the discovery and early settlement of the Bermudas.

Major-General Lefroy, the author of this work, tells us that this compilation of colonial records was commenced by him as a congenial employment, and upon his own responsibility; but he adds, in his Preface, "not without a hope that their intrinsic historic interest, especially to residents in Bermuda and to many of the visitors who now resort to the islands in pursuit of health, would justify their publication as a private enterprise if public aid were not forthcoming." The publication of these records is most certainly justified by their intrinsic historic interest, and we cordially congratulate the gallant author on the successful result of his literary labours, and at the same time applaud the liberality of the legislature of the colony which provided last year for the entire cost of printing and publishing. That there is no British colony of the seventeenth century whose social history can be so fully traced, or dates from so early a stage of settlement, as

Bermuda we do not quite think, because the history of Barbados might, by the aid of original documents to be found in our own public archives, be as fully traced as that of Bermuda, and be quite as entertaining, though the early settlement of Barbados was somewhat later, the patents of Bermuda and Barbados bearing date respectively in June, 1615, and July, 1627. The history of Barbados is full of adventure from the very beginning. We should read of the rival claims of the Earls of Carlisle and Montgomery to the proprietary of the island, of what took place in consequence of each lord sending out his own governor, of how Barbados was finally surrendered "to the subjection of Parliament" in spite of the staunch loyalty of Governor Lord Willoughby and most of the inhabitants, and of the persuasions and the threats of the veteran old seaman, Sir George Ayscue, sent out by Cromwell with a powerful fleet to take possession of that island, as well as of Virginia and Bermuda. Then, again, the history of the Leeward Isles, we mean more particularly of St. Kitts, Montserrat, and Nevis, written in the same way, would be a welcome and by no means invaluable contribution to our colonial histories.

The name of Sir George Somers is even more intimately associated with the Bermudas, especially in connexion with the early settlement, than that of Capt. John Smith with the colony of Virginia; and whatever doubts some writers may have of the veracity of all of Capt. Smith's adventures as related by himself—and there is, at this very time, quite a war of critics waging in Virginia on this subject,—there is no room for any doubt as to those of Sir George Somers as related by himself, for they are all verified by contemporary accounts. We refer to the contents of his own letter of 15th June, 1610, to Robert, Earl of Salisbury, wherein he gives an account of being overtaken with a great storm about a hundred leagues from Bermuda, which sundered all his fleet; of his own ship springing a leak, and of his keeping a hundred men working at two pumps night and day for six days, and ultimately how all lives were saved, and most of the goods landed in the Bermudas. Thomas Lord de la Warr, in particular, the then governor of the infant colony of Virginia, confirms this account in a letter of his own to Lord Salisbury, and adds that he had dispatched Sir George Somers from Virginia back again to the Bermudas for a further store of hogs' flesh and fish to serve the whole colony for the winter, "the good old gentleman, out of his love and zeal, not motioning, but most cheerfully and resolutely undertaking to perform so dangerous a voyage." It was the last he ever undertook. A few months later, "in that very place which we now call St. George's Town, this noble knight died, whereof the place taketh the name." About the date of his death there has been some confusion, which has been cleared up by reference to the old records; but even these were not found to be all strictly accurate. The inscription,—

In the year 1611

Noble Sir George Summers went hence to heaven, has perpetuated a mistake,—"the exigencies of rhyme have much to answer for,"—also to be found in the Colonial Calendar of State Papers, in a volume of the Domestic Correspondence of James the First, therein referred

to, and in the Domestic Calendar of State Papers (1611-1618), viz., that Sir George Somers died on the 9th of November, 1611. The entry in said volume of State Papers (No. 79) is, "Dorset per inq. 26 Julij, 10 Jac. [that is, 1612] post mortem Geo. Sommers Milit., obijt 9 Nov. ult. Nicholas consanguineus heres." This volume of abstracts of Inq. p. m. is contemporary with the date of the Inquisitions themselves; but, on referring to the original Inquisition (Chancery series), we find it was really taken "26 Julij, 9 Jac."—that is, in 1611, a year earlier, and Sir George Somers dying on the 9th of November last past before the date of said Inquisition, it follows that he died on the 9th of November, 1610. But how did the mistake arise in the volume of extracts of Inq. p. m.? Most probably in this way. The particular volume of original Inquisitions is dated "10 Jac. I"; but, by some mistake, the Inquisition of Sir George Somers of "9 Jac. I." has been bound up in this volume, thus placing it a year later than it ought to be. Singularly enough, on verifying this date with the Inq. p. m. (Court of Wards and Liveries), it is there stated that Sir George Somers died on the 9th of December, 1610. But the Inq. p. m. (Chancery series) is the original return into Chancery, and therefore to be relied upon. December is clearly a clerical error.

The 'Memorials' contain an account of what passed both in and out of the settlement of the Bermudas while under the Virginia Company and their Governors, Robert Moore, Daniel Tucker, Miles Kendall, and Capt. Nath. Butler, down to the year 1622; and General Lefroy seems to have printed, either in full or extracts, all documents that are known to him, both in this country and the Bermudas, which bear upon his subject. But for this period, and, indeed, both prior and subsequent to it, there are many valuable papers in this country, apparently unknown to the author of this book. And these again have been brought to light by the liberality of our Government and the indefatigable industry of those noblemen and gentlemen who compose the Historical MSS. Commission. In the reports of this commission already issued—and there are six of perhaps as interesting reports as ever were printed—will be found descriptions of valuable papers relating to the Bermudas. In the Library of the House of Lords, at Knole Park, in the possession of Earl De la Warr (whose ancestor we have seen was a correspondent of Lord Salisbury, in 1610, about the Bermudas), and in several other collections are preserved original manuscripts and printed pamphlets of the time of James the First and Charles the First, of the utmost value to the history of the Somers Islands and also of Virginia.

The first minister who performed the services of the Church of England in the Somers Islands was the Rev. Richard Buck. He had been chaplain in the expedition of Sir Thos. Gates and Sir George Somers of 1609; he shared in all their hardships, and accompanied them to Virginia, where he was afterwards chosen minister of the first General Assembly, convened at James City, on the 30th of July, 1619. He had a son, Benoni, who was born an idiot in Virginia, the first in that plantation of whom there is any record; the father died in 1624, and for thirteen years afterwards

Benoni was under the guardianship of Ambrose Harmer, who then petitioned the king, in consequence of some disputes that had arisen, to have the legal custody of the idiot, which was granted to him in due form by an order of the Master of the Court of Wards, in May, 1637. But Benoni Buck died soon afterwards, and the governor of the colony, Sir John Harvey, took the opportunity of begging on behalf of the colony that no such grants might pass hereafter, "being very prejudicial to the State." The man, however, who took the leading part in the early religious affairs, and, indeed, in the controversies in the Bermudas, was the Rev. Lewes Hughes. He was one of the two Councillors named in Governor Daniel Tucker's Instruction in 1616, "You shall take two preachers, Mr. Lewes (Hughes) and Mr. Keth (Rev. George Keith, 'a Scotchman that professed scholarship'), to be of your Council"; but these two reverend members of the Council never seem to have agreed on religious matters, for there was frequent and violent dissension between them. Hughes was a very energetic man, and a regular correspondent with some of the leading members of the Bermudas Company in England. He wrote home very full accounts of the condition of the colony, and particularly of the provision made for the worship of God there. Was it Capt. Nath. Butler who, by his own authority, abolished in 1620 the worship of the Church of England, established in the Bermudas in 1612, and substituted for it a new liturgy? We know that the Rev. Lewes Hughes sent to England, in 1618, a complete Liturgy for use in the Somers Islands, and that he also gave his reasons at considerable length for not using the Book of Common-Prayer. And as these all came before the Somers Islands Company, is it not, therefore, probable that Capt. Butler received instructions from England before taking so decided a step as to abolish the worship of the Church of England in the Bermudas? Hughes was the author of several works on religion, and wrote on "the Doctrine of the Sabbath." He more than once complained that three ministers were not sufficient for the whole colony, and we find, soon after this, that an agreement was made by the company in England with Mr. Pawlet to go out as preacher, physician, and surgeon; surely he must have been an acquisition of considerable importance to the colony.

In conclusion, we must express our thanks to General Lefroy for this book, which is a most acceptable and valuable contribution to our colonial histories, and will assuredly find many readers who cannot fail to be interested in it.

*St. Clement of Rome. An Appendix containing the newly recovered Portions. With Introductions, Notes, and Translations.* By J. B. Lightfoot, D.D. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS work is a supplement to the edition of the Clementine Epistles published in 1869, and has been called forth by the new text discovered in a Constantinopolitan MS., and published by Bryennius in 1875—a text which supplies the portions missing in the Alexandrian MS. That welcome addition to the one MS. authority previously known has thrown fresh light upon the Clementine Epistles. The University of Cambridge has also procured a Syriac version of the same

epistles, so that three texts, instead of a single mutilated one, are now available. With such accessions the Clementine Epistles had to be re-edited; or any former publication of them to be supplemented by an account of the new discoveries. De Gebhardt and Harnack issued a second edition; Dr. Lightfoot gives an Appendix. After an account of the two new documents, the Cambridge Professor discusses the authorship and nature of the first epistle. This is followed by the Greek text of the newly recovered part; by a short dissertation on the so-called second epistle which is nothing but an ancient homily; and by the concluding part of the text hitherto wanting. English translations of both are presented, with Addenda made up of notes on their texts and other particulars.

The book is a scholarly one, showing an extensive and minute acquaintance with the whole subject. The author seems to have omitted nothing calculated to throw light upon any part of it. His judgment is uniformly good; marked by sobriety and caution. The edition is worthy to be placed with those of Hilgenfeld, De Gebhardt and Harnack; the three exhausting the subject. A comparison of it with the latter shows that it is not inferior. In one respect it has an advantage, the readings of the Syriac version which the German editors could not use in the autumn of 1876, so that the construction of its text is based upon three instead of two data.

We agree with Dr. Lightfoot that the Alexandrian text is superior to the Constantinopolitan; which is contrary to the opinion of Hilgenfeld. Several of his conjectures, too, are happy in restoring the original words, as in *ἐπέδειγεν* (1 Ep. v.), where the reading of A. is uncertain, but that of C. *ἐδειξεν*. In other cases we are disposed to differ. Thus he still abides by the conjectural *ἐπιμονήν* (1 Ep. xlii.), though A. has *ἐπιμονήν*; and by Wordsworth's conjectural emendation of *Δαυάδες καὶ Δίρκαι* (vi.), against the MSS. In ch. ii. the reading *τὸν θεὸν* of A. is still retained by Dr. Lightfoot, notwithstanding the authority of C., which has *τὸν Χριστόν*. The note upon the external and internal considerations bearing upon both is a fair specimen of criticism. The expression *τὰ παθήματα τὸν θεὸν*, though unusual, may belong to Clement, and we suppose it to be authentic. But it is adverse to the date of the epistle in the first century. An early Christian writer may have used it; not one before the second century, or before the latter half of that century. The reading is, therefore, unfavourable to the generally assumed Clementine authorship of the first epistle. On this point the considerations adduced by the commentator relating to the alleged writer of the epistle throw no clear light. Whether he was of Jewish or Gentile parentage has been disputed; we adopt the latter view, in opposition to Dr. Lightfoot. He seems to have been a Pauline Christian at Rome, not Clement bishop of a church there, much less a Clement who succeeded Peter in his episcopate. The so-called second epistle, o<sup>o</sup> rather homily, is dated by Dr. Lightfoot 120-140 A.D., which is too early. Rather ought it to be placed 150-160 A.D. Whether it emanated from Rome or Corinth is a doubtful point; Harnack arguing for the former, and Lightfoot for the latter. The evidence is not definite or decisive either way,

but the former appears to us more probable, notwithstanding the counter arguments here adduced. One thing is clear, that Clement of Alexandria was not the writer as Hilgenfeld supposes.

The bearing of both epistles on the canon of the New Testament is unimportant. When the former was written none of the New Testament writings had been canonized; but at the date of the latter there was a tendency in that direction. Still the Homilist's *Scripture* was the Old Testament, to which is applied the appellation "the Book" or "the Bible." The expression "the Apostles" immediately joined (xiv. 2) cannot mean the "New Testament" or a collection of the apostolic epistles as Dr. Lightfoot supposes. The writer used the Gospel of the Egyptians as an authoritative document, and quoted his sources freely. Nor is the doctrinal teaching of Clement so clearly and significantly illustrated by the new discoveries in the Clementine texts as Dr. Lightfoot appears to think. The expressions in the fifty-eighth and second chapters bearing upon the Trinity and the divinity of Christ have less significance than he derives from them.

The volume before us is a valuable contribution to the literature of the Clementine epistles now so fruitful. It does not indeed supersede, along with its predecessor, the excellent edition of De Gebhardt and Harnack, nor a consultation of Tischendorf's text; but it is a valuable auxiliary, and a creditable monument of English scholarship with its conservative caution.

*Lundy Island: a Monograph, Descriptive and Historical.* By John Roberts Chanter. (Cassell, Petter & Galpin.)

BOOKS, whether large or small, written upon particular districts, islands, cities, towns, and even hamlets, serve to the right preparation and completeness of county Histories, in the same way that memoirs help general history. It is a subject of regret that we have, comparatively, so few books of the kind: and we are not disposed to find fault—very much the reverse—with any attempt made to increase their number. There is no one who has proposed to himself the work of describing a county, or any large portion of a whole county, but must acknowledge how anxiously he has inquired for every scattered notice, however brief it may be, of any parish or place in it. Even the columns of local newspapers are greedily searched; and out of each newspaper and letter, pamphlet or book, whilst much is to be passed over as scarcely worth the reading, something is to be learned or a hint given where better information can be obtained. We therefore gladly welcomed Mr. Chanter's publication, and prepared ourselves to read it with great interest.

We must not say that we can find nothing at all worth reading, but, on the other hand, we must put Mr. Chanter's little book in a low rank. His 150 pages leave us, at the end, with a curiously confused idea of the island: and this not so much from want of material at his command as from his method of putting it together. There are not many parts of England which can offer a better subject than that chosen by Mr. Chanter. The mystery of the island itself—mysterious because so often seen, so often

spoken of, and so little visited—is alone a treasury to begin with. Then, as we all know, it has had a history: not, perhaps, very eminent, yet more than once mixed with the great history of our country. More than all, there is the grandeur and solemnity of its position, out at the very gates of "the Severn Sea"; facing, as with a stern determination, the great Atlantic, and bidding defiance to her mighty waves; far enough from the mainland to seem alone against all the weight and fury of the winter storms, near enough to be looked at as a bulwark and defence against them.

The north part of Devon is now a favourite resort of summer tourists, and a large majority continue their route along the west coast of Cornwall. Having left Ilfracombe, the traveller as he goes southward from Morthoe to Trevose Head—a distance in the sweep of the bay of some forty or fifty miles—cannot fail to catch a glimpse either of Lundy Isle looming large against the sky by day, or of the lighthouse by night. Lundy will be, as it were, always in his mind. "Can we see Lundy?" will be a question constantly on his tongue, as he passes above the deep glen at Clovelly, or stands on the lofty tower of Hartland church; as he crosses the bleak moors at Kilkhampton, or lingers upon the sands at Bude; and, even still further on, he will make the same inquiry from the cliffs of St. Dennis and Boscastle, and from the ruins of the old fortress at Tintagel.

In all topographical books maps are of almost essential necessity, and we must confess that our equanimity was greatly exercised at the first moment of opening Mr. Chanter's book. Not because of the want of a map, but because we have too much of a bad one. Prefixed to the title is a huge sheet of flimsy paper, fully six times the size of the page. On this is a somewhat coarse lithograph of Lundy, upon a scale of nearly four inches to the mile,—a scale almost big enough to have shown the author himself, under a strong microscope, walking across it. Nor is this all; a few names are jotted down here and there against the cliffs, but not a single name upon the map. Merely a blank space, with figures referring to a list of "references" printed in the margin. We do not think that anything could possibly be suggested less useful than such an arrangement.

The last chapter of Mr. Chanter's book is the best, and even this might have been fitly carried into greater detail. Still, it tells us something of the botany and marine products of the island; and an Appendix is added with a tolerably complete list of the birds, butterflies, and moths, insects, flowers and plants, which are to be found there. If Mr. Chanter had arranged his little work with more thoughtfulness he would have done better. His readers are unnecessarily puzzled. We have scarcely got over twenty pages when we hear of a Mr. Heaven; but, unless we mistake, we have to read on for another seventy pages before we are told that Mr. Heaven is the owner of the island. This is again the less excusable, because in other places before p. 93 "the present proprietor" is spoken of. So, again, we are told of "Benson's convicts," of "Benson's cave," and of "the notorious Benson"; but who and what he was, and when he lived, must be left to the imagination

of every one who never heard of him before until he has waded through more than half the volume. If he can get so far, he will then learn that there can be no question as to Benson's "notoriety"; how he lived so late as the middle of the last century, and was member of Parliament for Barnstaple; how he contracted with the Government to export convicts and landed them at Lundy, for it did not matter "so long as they were out of the kingdom"; how he was a great smuggler, and smuggling in Lundy in those days was still more than half piracy; how he hid his plunder in a cave; how at last he had to fly, because he scuttled a ship which he had heavily insured, a crime for which his captain was tried and hanged.

The two or three best parts of Mr. Chanter's "monograph" appear to have been contributed by other persons. Mr. Gosse describes some very singular natural formations and some pre-historic remains; these last evidently sepulchral, and of the usual character of old Cornish tombs. But by far the most remarkable is an account of the discovery of two skeletons "of unusual size"; and the measurement of the largest is given on the authority of Mr. Heaven, who

"was present at the discovery, and had the large skeleton carefully measured as it lay, before the bones were allowed to be removed. It was quite perfect, and the bones all in place when the measure was taken. It [i.e., the skeleton] proved to be eight feet two inches long. After this one of the workmen, a man of average stature, took up the shin-bone of the leg [we wonder where Mr. Chanter supposes any other shin-bones to be], and to compare it, placed it against his own leg, when it reached more than half way up his thigh from his foot, and the lower jaw bone easily fitted over his lower jaw outside his beard, whiskers and all."

There are many points relating to the island of Lundy about which a careful inquirer would have told us a good deal, and which Mr. Chanter either neglects altogether—or merely gives them a passing notice. He would almost have done better if he had copied old Pontoppidan, and, in regard to this or that, have said "there is nothing of the kind at Lundy." It would at least have shown that the question had crossed his mind. Even upon the subject of population we are left in a thick fog: as thick as that which sometimes hangs about the cliffs for days together. It is said that, "according to the census of 1871, the population was 144." A few lines below we read, "The place is now inhabited only by the owner," &c., "numbering at present forty-three permanent residents." Even taking the *now* and *at present* to mean, not any year since the first sketch was read before the Devonshire Association—but the year 1877, the reason of the diminution is not easy to guess at. Mr. Chanter, in his usual way, does not pretend to account for it—nor, indeed, does the circumstance seem to have attracted his attention.

In kindness to Mr. Chanter we will not specify some mistakes in his grammar, here and there: for his style throughout is somewhat slip-slop, and not always intelligible. His very first sentence, although the best bit of description in the book, is so involved that it leaves us at last in complete doubt whether he is writing about the island or only about the lighthouse. Perhaps, also, after so much in the way of finding fault, it is scarcely worth

adding that the book is dull. We are quite sure that there are plenty of local anecdotes which might have been collected; and many a story of wreck, and danger, and weary watching for help from the distant shore in days of illness or of sudden accident, which would have given interest to the subject as well as a more real knowledge of the island itself and of its people. Yet page after page goes by, and we find very little of the kind. We have especial reason to complain that one even of these few stories is related as if for the express purpose of showing how not to tell it properly. Every one knows that many parts of Cornwall and North Devon are famous for woodcocks; and men often bring home after a day's shooting a number of them which would never be dreamt of in the eastern and midland counties. Report has always praised the island of Lundy, not only for the early coming but for the quantity also of its woodcocks: and Mr. Chanter writes, that a friend has kindly communicated some "particulars." "I was there on one occasion when it was crowded with cocks. I did not keep an exact record of the bag we made, and forbear from setting down any number of the slain, as much from the fear that I should underrate it as that I should exaggerate." And this is all: the woodcocks killed may have been a dozen, or a dozen score. Mr. Chanter's idea of "particulars" seems to be as vague as his knowledge of how many shin-bones a man can have.

Before concluding, we would add that although, as Mr. Chanter has observed, it has in old times been a question whether Lundy is a part of England or Wales, it is now settled that the island belongs to the county of Devon, and Mr. Benson, M.P., would be obliged to carry his convicts further off. But Mr. Chanter does not seem to be aware that Ireland might also have put in a claim, and for a curious reason. Risdon says, "Therein, as in Ireland, no venomous worm or beast liveth; and therefore questionable to whether kingdom it appertaineth."

*Supernatural Religion: an Inquiry into the Reality of Divine Revelation.* Vol. III. (Longmans & Co.)

The unknown author of the work called 'Supernatural Religion' has continued his inquiries, undeterred by the attacks on minor points to which his former volumes were subjected. His belief in the validity of his opinions has not been weakened, nor his force of argument abated. Confident in the truth of his convictions, he prosecutes his task without fear or faltering. It is one sufficiently adventurous; but his boldness has carried him through it without turning aside. In the present volume he shows the same ample knowledge of the subject, with all its literature and bearings. Though the ground has been well trodden, he occupies it in his own way, putting forward his arguments in the mode he thinks most effective, with judicial calmness. There are three parts in the volume: the first discussing the Acts of the Apostles; the second, the direct evidence for miracles in the Epistles and Apocalypse, especially the evidence of St. Paul; and the third discussing the resurrection and ascension of Christ. The first part seems to us to show

most ability; although nothing absolutely new is contributed in it. Indeed, after Scheckenburger and Zeller, it is difficult to see how aught can be added to the arguments on that side of the question. The evidence of St. Paul is also treated most minutely, with the view of showing that it does not prove the working of miracles by himself, or the bodily resurrection of Jesus. The writer evades no difficulty, but enters into every passage bearing on the subject, examining it in detail. Having considered the testimony of the Acts of the Apostles on miraculous agency, the author thus concludes:—

"We have now patiently considered the 'Acts of the Apostles,' and although it has in no way been our design exhaustively to examine its contents, we have more than sufficiently done so to enable the reader to understand the true character of the document. The author is unknown, and it is no longer possible to identify him. If he were actually the Luke whom the Church indicates, our results would not be materially affected; but the mere fact that the writer is unknown is obviously fatal to the Acts as a guarantee of miracles. A cycle of supernatural occurrences could scarcely, in the estimation of any rational mind, be established by the statement of an anonymous author, and more especially one who not only does not pretend to have been an eye-witness of most of the miracles, but whose narrative is either uncorroborated by other testimony or inconsistent with itself, and contradicted on many points by contemporary documents. The phenomena presented by the Acts of the Apostles become perfectly intelligible when we recognize that it is the work of a writer living long after the occurrences related, whose pious imagination furnished the apostolic age with an elaborate system of supernatural agency, far beyond the conception of any other New Testament writer, by which, according to his view, the proceedings of the apostles were furthered and directed, and the infant Church miraculously fostered. On examining other portions of his narrative, we find that they present the features which the miraculous elements rendered antecedently probable. The speeches attributed to different speakers are all cast in the same mould, and betray the composition of one and the same writer. The sentiments expressed are inconsistent with what we know of the various speakers. And when we test the circumstances related, by previous or subsequent incidents and by trustworthy documents, it becomes apparent that the narrative is not an impartial statement of facts, but a reproduction of legends or a development of tradition, shaped and coloured according to the purpose or the pious views of the writer. The Acts of the Apostles, therefore, is not only an anonymous work, but upon due examination its claims to be considered sober and veracious history must be emphatically rejected. It cannot strengthen the foundations of Supernatural Religion, but, on the contrary, by its profuse and indiscriminate use of the miraculous it discredits miracles, and affords a clearer insight into their origin and fictitious character."

After examining the gospels, his conclusion is stated in the following terms:—

"We have now examined the accounts which the four Evangelists actually give of the Passion, Resurrection, and Ascension, and there can be no hesitation in stating as the result that, as might have been expected from works of such uncertain character, these narratives must be pronounced mere legends, embodying vague and wholly unattested tradition. As evidence for such stupendous miracles, they are absolutely of no value. No reliance can be placed on a single detail of their story. The aim of the writers has obviously been to make their narrative of the various appearances of Jesus as convincing as possible, and they have freely inserted any details

which seemed to them calculated to give them impressiveness, force, and verisimilitude."

Having dispatched the evidence contained in St. Paul's writings for the resurrection of Jesus, our anonymous critic concentrates the essence of the whole into this passage:—

"What then does Paul himself tell us of the circumstances under which he saw Jesus? Absolutely nothing. The whole of his evidence for the Resurrection consists in the bare statement that he did see Jesus. Now can the fact that any man merely affirms, without even stating the circumstances, that a person once dead and buried has risen from the dead and been seen by him, be seriously considered satisfactory evidence for so astounding a miracle? Is it possible for any one of sober mind, acquainted with the nature of the proposition, on the one hand, and with the innumerable possibilities of error, on the other, to regard such an affirmation even as evidence of much importance in such a matter? We venture to say that, in such a case, an affirmation of this nature, even made by a man of high character and ability, would possess little weight. If the person making it, although of the highest honour, were known to suppose himself the subject of constant revelations and visions, and if, perhaps, he had a constitutional tendency to nervous excitement and ecstatic trance, his evidence would have no weight at all. We shall presently have to speak of this more in detail in connexion with Paul. Such an allegation even supported by the fullest information and most circumstantial statement could not establish the reality of the miracle; without them, it has no claim to belief. What is the value of a person's testimony who simply makes an affirmation of some important matter, unaccompanied by particulars, and the truth of which cannot be subjected to the test of even the slightest cross-examination? It is worth nothing. It would not be received at all in a Court of Justice. If we knew the whole of the circumstances of the apparition to Paul, from which he inferred that he had seen the risen Jesus, the natural explanation of the supposed miracle might be easy. There were no other witnesses of it. This is clear; for, had there been, Paul must have mentioned them as he mentioned the five hundred. We have only the report of a man who states that he had seen Jesus, unconfirmed by any witnesses. Under no circumstances could isolated evidence like this be of much value. Facts and inferences are alike uncorroborated, but on the other hand are contradicted by universal experience. When we analyse the evidence, it is reduced to this: Paul believed that he had seen Jesus. This belief constitutes the whole evidence of Paul himself for the Resurrection."

The conclusiveness of the arguments adduced in the volume on behalf of the perpetual operation of natural causes, or of unalterable laws, will affect different minds with various effect. The orthodox will be shocked to see cherished beliefs unsparingly attacked; the rationalists will look with satisfaction on the alleged demolition of superstitious notions. We will not undertake to decide between the parties, or pronounce a judgment upon the issue. One thing is obvious; apologists must fairly grapple with the arguments in all their strength. They must not raise side issues to divert the attention from the chief matters in question. It is possible that the author may have tripped occasionally in his Greek; that he may have drawn a hasty inference from a passage; or dated a document too late. But these are very subordinate matters, and do not materially affect the question itself.

It would have been better if the learned writer had referred to apologetic authors much less than he has. His citation of them, both in the text and the notes, does not increase the

value of his book; any more than his indiscriminate accumulation of the authorities which too often burden his pages. Here he should have exercised a judicious selection. We cannot see, for example, what good can possibly arise from citing such perfunctory authors as Wordsworth, Alford, Ellicott, Ebrard, Baumgarten, Hackett, Farrar, and others. The weak should have been ignored; the strong alone referred to.

The tendency of the reasoning is prominent throughout, so prominent at times as to evince a strong bias in favour of certain conclusions, which imperils impartiality. An eagerness to bring forth a single result alone thrusts itself forward with undue exhibition, as though the author had determined beforehand to make his witness speak only as he prompted him. Sometimes, too, the language is unguarded, as when it is said, "The expectation of the Messiah, under frequently modified aspects, had formed a living part in the religion of Israel," which is incorrect; or the reasoning feeble, as that about the mission of the seventy disciples in the third gospel not favouring the theory of Pauline tendency, which it does; or the special pleading manifest, as that about the words 'λούδαιοι τε πρῶτοι καὶ Ἐλληνοι, in which it is recommended to disregard the troublesome πρῶτοι altogether. We do not know why the writer should have quoted Zeller on the Acts through Lekebusch, as is done in pages 176, 177, instead of from his own work directly. As it is, he should have been accurate in reproducing the reference of the place in the *Theologische Jahrbücher*, for 1851, which is not page 107, but 187.

The volume contains abundant proofs of learned research, acute criticism, and intellectual ability. Opponents will doubtless discover its weaknesses, and assail its attack upon documents so long sacred in their eyes. Mean time, the anonymous author in his well-preserved concealment can watch the movements directed against him, and await the issue. He has on his side a phalanx of critics, weighty and learned; while they are also seconded by respectable names. But the subject cannot be resolved by authority, instead of evidence; and the evidence of the documents themselves is the chief thing. Let such evidence be fairly treated and fully presented, both in its strength and weakness.

*Castle St. Angelo; and The Evil Eye.* By W. W. Story. (Chapman & Hall.)

THE two essays in this volume are both reprints, the first having already appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and the other in the earlier editions of the author's 'Roba di Roma.' We hardly know why they should have been republished; but possibly they will find their readers among the crowd of English sojourners at Rome, who wish to acquire a smattering of antiquarian knowledge about that city. 'Castle St. Angelo' is, in fact, a sketch of Roman history from the time of Hadrian downwards. The castle, as mausoleum, prison, and fortress, has borne so large a share in the events of successive generations that it forms as good a peg whereon to hang such a sketch as could well be found. But why has Mr. Story omitted one of the most famous references to the castle in all literature, and one of the most picturesque

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incidents connected with it? The reign of Boniface the Eighth is passed over in a few lines, nor do we find any mention of the Jubilee of 1300, which suggested to Dante one of his most telling similes—how the panderers walk round the trench of Malebolge

Come i Roman, per l'esercito molto

L'anno del Giubbileo, su per lo ponte  
Hanno a passar la gente modo tolto;  
Che dall'un lato tutti hanno le fronte  
Verso 'l castello, e vanno a San Pietro,  
Dall'altra sponda vanno verso 'l monte.

We are almost ashamed to quote such a familiar passage; perhaps Mr. Story was so too, but he ought to have referred to it. Of course, a sketch of this kind is not likely to contain much that is new, for research is out of place in a magazine article. It may, however, surprise some people to hear that it is more than doubtful whether Beatrice Cenci is really represented by the celebrated picture which has long borne her name. Mr. Story gives reasons for believing that the portrait differs from the real Beatrice in almost every particular. We must admit that the usual story with regard to the way in which it was taken has always seemed to us to sound extremely mythical.

'The Evil Eye' is a somewhat undigested mass of references to almost every passage bearing on the subject of *jettatura* and fascination. Mr. Story tells us that he has "personally and at first hand examined, read, and quoted from" all the books which he cites. If we do not mistake, he has in one instance at least "quoted from" one of Bohn's translations, and that a passage which might as well have been left, if quoted at all, in the "decent obscurity" of the original. In one or two other places, however, a "crib" might have been useful to him. Thus, "you do not remember that you are the commander of the ship" is not an accurate rendering of "*οὐδὲ οὐρθα ὥστις ὁν ταυκληρεῖς*," and, in fact, misses the point altogether. Then Catullus's "manu sinistra non belle uteris" has nothing whatever to do with good or bad augury; nor did C. Mucius Scaevola get his name "from having burnt off his left hand." A little more examination at first hand would have saved Mr. Story from blunders which any schoolboy could correct. However, the paper is interesting enough, and a little revision and arrangement would make it useful.

*A Pocket of Pebbles.* By William Philpot. (Macmillan & Co.)

Most people, we suppose, who ever think about anything, are in the habit of occasionally writing down their thoughts. With some the fire kindles while they are musing, and they write off the results of their meditations to some newspaper. Others again allow only to private friends the benefit of thus learning what has passed through their minds; and when they die, if they have been people of any note, their thoughts appear in their biographies. Others, and these are perhaps the wisest of all, content themselves with delivering their souls in their private notebooks, not caring even, as Mr. Philpot puts it, to "court the ranks of publicity as a refuge from the reproach of singularity." To this last class he himself would appear hitherto to have belonged. The incumbent of a country parish in a part of England which, though

not far from London in miles, is still one of the most completely rural within the four seas,—its watering-place has, we believe, only very lately possessed a railway-station,—he has had ample leisure for digesting such materials of thought as an ex-college tutor naturally carries away with him from the more stirring intellectual life of a university, and such others as a contemplative man in these days of postal communication and daily papers may easily gather out of the babble of the great world. A genial friend urged him to send back to the world some of his reflections, and this little book is the result. Fortunately, he is not an "A.K.H.B." and so he has contented himself with throwing us his pebbles, and has not thought it necessary to grind them small, and administer them in copious draughts of milk-and-water. Many of them are naturally of a kind that others have picked up, and do pick up every day: but if in the pocket-full we light upon one or two which by their neatness of shape or brightness of colour attract us, we have, perhaps, as much as we have any right to expect. Such seem to us the following:—

"A man with leisure and education is like one on horseback in a lane in the blackberry season. He can get fine ripe blackberries, that have been beyond reach of the little vulgar boy. Who does not envy such high riders?"

"Procrastination is the thief of—Eternity."

We wish Mr. Philpot had not fallen into the snare which always seems to beset country parsons; that of making puns. This and a slight touch of flippancy (e.g. "The proof of the Bread of Life is in its eating") mar some of his "pebbles," which are otherwise of good material.

Mixed with the "pebbles" are a few "shells," that is, some of the thoughts are cast into the form of verse, and usually pretty verse enough; again of the kind which most scholarly men write now and then, though they leave publication usually to would-be poets. Mr. Philpot can hold his own with the best of these. Once or twice he reminds us of a somewhat older Rugbeian, the late A. H. Clough; while his short distichs and stanzas show the influence of George Herbert.

A pleasant feature of the book consists in the marginal quotations, from Aeschylus, Virgil, Dante, and other great people, where these have said anything to illustrate the thought in hand. "Pereant qui ante nos nostra dixerunt," is evidently no motto of Mr. Philpot; and while this is the case he may claim indulgence for saying now and then what is other people's.

*The Life and Words of Christ.* By C. Geikie, D.D. (H. S. King & Co.)

LIVES of Christ abound, and will probably continue to issue from the press in rapid succession, for the theme is inexhaustible. The interest that centres in the person and sayings of the crucified One can never die. The subject is unique, mysterious, surpassing in magnitude all others connected with the history of man. Attractive alike to the scholar and the unlettered reader, to the sage and the simple, it will not cease to rivet the attention and call forth the deepest sympathies. That it is compassed with difficulties need not be stated. That it is fitted to evoke the highest intellectual power, the greatest critical ability,

the utmost reverence, as well as the utmost capacity of the human mind, is obvious to all. Though attempted by many, few have succeeded even moderately in their treatment of it.

Dr. Geikie has added another to the numerous existing biographies. It consists of two portly volumes, attractive in appearance and inviting in style. They are pleasant to read. The descriptions are excellent, and carry us along with them agreeably, as the following example attests:—

"The baptism of Jesus in the Jordan, and His consecration immediately after, by the Holy Spirit, were the close of His private, and the inauguration of His public life. Hitherto He had been the unknown and obscure villager of Nazareth: henceforth He entered on His divine mission as the Messiah, or 'Anointed' of God. The beginning of His ministry, and the heavenly equipment needed to sustain Him in it, are always referred, by the apostles themselves, to this critical moment. With them, His commission and special endowment for His mighty work, dated from His baptism. 'Ye know,' says St. Peter, 'what was spoken of throughout all Judea, beginning from Galilee, after the baptism which John preached, concerning Jesus of Nazareth, that God anointed Him with the Holy Spirit and with power; who went about doing good, and curing all that were overpowered by the devil, for God was with Him.' A mysterious dignity imparted by this heavenly 'anointing,' filled Him, consciously, with supernatural powers He had not hitherto displayed, and raised Him from the subordinate and passive life of Nazareth to the high office of 'Messenger of the Covenant,' the Messiah promised to the fathers."

In addition to the pleasant narrative, the margins are filled with references to books of German and English origin, which show that the author has been a diligent student in preparing himself for the work. Impressed with the importance of the task, he has entered upon it after a wide range of reading. Notes are appended to the volumes of a more learned character, to elucidate or confirm statements in the text. The work is not critical. It gives no account of the sources at the commencement; nor does it pretend to sift the memoirs of the four Evangelists. Taking up a conservative standpoint, the author adopts the statements of the writers as they are; weaving them all into a consecutive narrative. Not only the synoptists, but the Fourth Gospel, are employed for the purpose; all being tacitly harmonized in their contents. This procedure has its advantages. It saves much labour, while it seems to ensure completeness of description. The whole reminds us of series of expository lectures or sermons on the Gospels, rather than an investigation, or inquiry. Hence the references to the sermons of Schleiermacher, Irving, Robertson, &c., are appropriate. 'Discourses on the Life of Our Lord according to the Four Gospels' would be an adequate title for the book. The sayings of Christ are paraphrased and expanded; those of other speakers being similarly interpreted. The character of his works, his miracles, his doings, are diluted in the same way, little being left to the pregnant simplicity which frequently marks the language of the Evangelists. He who never questions the accuracy of the sacred writers, but reads on with a childlike faith in all that comes before him, will be edified by the pages of Dr. Geikie; for the latter has evidently shut out the questionings and doubts of those who have criti-

cized the Gospels with a sceptical propensity. He has started with the idea that the reporters of the sayings and acts of Jesus may be implicitly trusted.

The length of the book is its chief drawback, especially as that has been caused by the introduction of collateral topics. Instead of adhering to the one subject, the author is perpetually diverging from it by illustrations which give little light. These side issues are multiplied indefinitely till they become wearisome. Localities, persons, histories, manners, social usages, customs, and the like surround the great personage with an investiture that obscures his brightness. The book begins, for example, with a number of testimonies to Christ, among which are Napoleon and Sir James Mackintosh. The eleventh chapter, on the Magi, discourses of the ancient Persian religion, Jewish proselytism, Eastern and Rabbinic astrology, Herod in his old age, the magic powers of Balaam, the star, and Old Testament quotations. After giving the "Magnificat" in parallelisms, legends of Mary are narrated; and the thirteenth chapter details pages of popular proverbs and sayings supposed to be current in Nazareth from Dukes's "Blumenlese." There is a peculiar fondness for Jewish sayings from the Talmud and other sources, for which purpose Lightfoot, Gfrörer, Buxdorf, Jost, Eisenmenger, and others are largely drawn upon. They are always cited at second-hand. Such divergence distracts the reader's attention.

Notwithstanding the array of authorities, the book is unscholarly and slovenly. It lacks point and precision, so that the insecurity of the guide is soon felt. The gathered results of reading are not digested, and the lack of criticism is thinly disguised. Mistakes are frequent enough—too frequent in a book that professes to deal with so important a topic. Much is grasped at, and failure is the consequence. This is conspicuous in the copious remarks upon, and citations from, the Apocryphal books, which should not have been used at all, or used with greater caution. All are treated without regard to the separate parts of which they are composed, though the Book of Jubilees, that of Enoch, the Sybillines, &c., are partly Christian and partly Jewish. There is a misleading note in vol. i., p. 573, about the approximate ages of the Apocrypha, which begins with the Wisdom of Sirach as "Alexandrian," instead of Palestinian; gives Fritzsche instead of Grimm with respect to the age of 1 and 2 Maccabees; and quotes the Zürich professor incorrectly for the age of Tobit, 350 B.C. He cites Tischendorf as retaining the words "them that trust in riches" (Mark x. 24), whereas that scholar omits them in the eighth edition. It is evident that Dr. Geikie regards Tischendorf's seventh edition as the latest, for he speaks of Davidson adopting the article (*the feast*, John v. i.) in his English version of Tischendorf's text as if he inserted it unwarrantably, which is not the case. The carelessness of the writer is seen in his reference to Geiger's "Ursprung" (vol. i., p. 363), and his mistaken interpretation in the assertion that the resurrection of Jesus was foretold in Psalm xvi. 10. A passage in the Psalms of Solomon (xvii. 36), "their king is Christ the Lord," should have had a remark to the effect that *χριστὸς κύριος* is either an incorrect

version from the original Hebrew or the gloss of a Christian transcriber.

It is superfluous to state that the difficulties of the Gospels are ignored and evaded. Apparent or real contradictions are scarcely noticed. The two genealogies call forth no criticism. The birth in Bethlehem instead of Nazareth; the census of Cyrenius, which Zumpt has not cleared up; the visit of the Magi guided by the star; the discrepancy between the synoptists and John as to the last meal on the 14th or 15th Nisan; the entanglements of the trial before Caiaphas and Pilate, with the varying accounts of the resurrection and ascension,—receive no adequate discussion. How blind the author is to the peculiar perplexities of the Gospels, or how readily he slides over them, appears from the fact that the last meal in John xiii. 1-20, is put along with Matthew xxvi. 20-35, though the latter is the *passover proper*, the former not. No remark is made upon the singular statement in Matthew xxvii. 52-53; and the attempt to reconcile the third hour of the synoptists with the *sixth* of John (xix. 14) is lame, though borrowed from Ewald. But it is easy for one who tells us that Josephus's silence about the murder of the innocents in Bethlehem "need not surprise us" to deal with any difficulty. His veiling of the *εὐθέως μετὰ τὴν θλίψιν* (Matthew xxiv. 29) under "then, suddenly"; his peculiar interpretation of the plain meaning of John x. 8, "all that ever came before me are thieves, &c.," and the ready assumption of a two-fold temple-cleansing by Jesus,—bespeak hasty satisfaction with insufficient expedients.

The author deals in quotations from Milton, Shakespeare, and others, which might have been omitted. Thus he cites what the great epic poet says of Mammon. These quotations of opinion are often trifling and useless, as that about the house having one story or two stories, in vol. ii. p. 612. And surely such extracts as the following might have been withheld. It is introduced in connexion with "a prophet is not without honour, save in his own country, and in his own house." It was, says Dr. Geikie, "in infinitely greater degree the same pettiness and inability to estimate the familiar justly that in our own age made John Wilson write, that as 'the northern Highlanders do not admire Waverley, so, I presume, the south Highlanders despise Guy Mannering.' The Westmoreland peasants think Wordsworth a fool. In Borrowdale, Southey is not known to exist. I met ten men in Hawick who do not think Hogg a poet; and the whole city of Glasgow think me a madman."

The work cannot take a high place, because it lacks most of the characteristics which a life of Christ written at the present time should naturally present. What is urgently required is to ascertain the authentic language of Jesus apart from the reports of it in the Gospels; his real actions and pregnant words done and uttered in the days of his flesh. Toward this consummation no help is given by the big book before us, with its loose paraphrases and quotations. It is now too late to evade the perplexities inherent in the Gospels. Let them be fairly faced and resolved by the application of a reverent criticism, conservative but candid, acute yet honest. We are sorry to say that the present work, with all its merits as a popular exposition of the Gospels, does not fulfil this condition.

*Dursley and its Neighbourhood; being Historical Memorials of Dursley, Beverston, Cam, and Uley.* By John Henry Blunt, M.A. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

The Cotswolds have not been fortunate in their historians. This is certainly not from any lack of stirring events, for picturesque and tragic things have happened there, which, had they been recounted by men who understood how to deal with local history, would have become memorable to all cultured Englishmen. The Gloucestershire antiquaries were, for the most part, antiquaries only. Literary art did not come within the range of their vision—was a thing, indeed, which it would seem to us they could not have understood had it been explained to them ever so laboriously. Their books are mines from which precious material may be quarried, but they are not volumes which any of us would read for the pleasure the exercise gave. This is to be lamented on many accounts. The great house of Berkeley, with its 800 years of authentic history, not to mention a dream-world of fable reaching back to any distance one likes to follow it, is surely worthy of a more readable chronicle than Fosbroke's abstracts of Smyth's "Lives of the Berkeleys," even when that dull quarto is supplemented by all the waste paper printed in support of the great Berkeley Peerage claim. The Cotswolds have a history, however, apart from the fortunes of the great feudal nobles. Earthworks, burial-hills, and camps dot the country. A Roman villa has been found at Stinchcombe, and almost every village name in the district is an evidence of the Teutonic settlement. Dursley was a "great clothing town," in former days, in the early time of the cloth manufacture, before Yorkshire had made herself famous.

Mr. Blunt knows all these things, and treats of them well. His book is not one of original research. There is very little in it, if we except extracts from parish registers and churchwardens' account-books, which may not be found elsewhere. He has not tried to be exhaustive by importing into his collections all he could find in the Record Office, the Manor Court Rolls, and the British Museum, and it would therefore be unfair to criticize him as if his work professed to be something different from, and better than, what it is. A full history of each town and village in England is much to be desired, and we wish that Mr. Blunt had gratified his readers by giving them one of the places of which he treats; but he has not chosen to do so, and, judging him by the only standard that it is reasonable to judge him by, his book must be pronounced a most useful compilation, which will be instructive to all readers except exact students of history. They will hardly care for bits of tabular pedigree without proof being given for each link, or for statements—accurate statements, be it noted, wherever we have tested them—which are not supported by exact references to authorities. The wealth of facts to select from was great, and the choice has, in most cases, been well made; the text is properly divided into lay and ecclesiastical heads, and the narrative told in a manner which will impress itself on the memory of those who read it. Sometimes, though rarely, Mr. Blunt shows that he has strong feelings

on politics. Most men who are worth anything have; but history is neutral ground, and it is not pleasant to find Liberals and Conservatives importing the feelings of the present into accounts of times long past, where every circumstance was different from the days in which we live. The following grotesque passage is not a fair specimen of the writer's style. Happily it stands almost alone, but it is nevertheless a blot on the book. What sort of notion of the eleventh century does he suppose a reader would carry away with him who should receive his word-picture as an accurate miniature of the state of England when the great Norman duke was king?

"When the out-at-elbows Normans got possession of England, through the too easy hospitality which we always show to foreigners, the principal object of the new comers was to enrich themselves at the expense of the English, and hence William the Conqueror's government was almost entirely one in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer was Prime Minister—government for the collection of taxes. Moved by these Whig principles, the Conqueror substituted crown officers in every direction for the old officers who had been elected by the people themselves; so that, instead of the old Shire-reeves there came Viscounts [Vicomtes], and instead of the old Borough-reeves there came Provosts [Præpositi], both kinds of officers being neither more nor less than publicans and sinners, whose duty was to extort the utmost possible amount of revenue from the conquered people."

Does Mr. Blunt imagine that, at some period after the Norman Conquest, people, when talking English, were in the habit of speaking of the viscount when they meant the sheriff? And how does he imagine our forefathers before 1066 expressed themselves when they wished to clothe the word sheriff in a Latin garb? When he talks about Chancellor of the Exchequer and Prime Minister, of course we know that these words are mere flowers of rhetoric, but we are much mistaken if the greater part of his readers will comprehend this. We have heard people who pass for educated speak of Wolsey and Becket as Prime Ministers of the kings whom they served, in such a way as to make it quite clear that they were innocent of all figures of speech, and really imagined that those ecclesiastics filled a post in no essential degree differing from that of the present First Lord of the Treasury. We are, therefore, sure that there are not a few simple folk who, when they read the above, will picture to themselves the Conqueror employing a great officer of state whose business it was to execute functions identical with those now discharged by Sir Stafford Northcote.

The author tells us (p. 164) that he is "known as a Conservative." We should rather have supposed that he was a Tory high churchman of Queen Anne's reign, for the following strange passage seems to have no relation whatever to modern thought, though it might have been excused in the son or grandson of some "foul-weather Cavalier," whose estate had been sadly diminished by the fines paid by his ancestor at Goldsmiths' Hall. He is speaking of a certain Royalist governor of Beverston Castle, a Col. Oglethorpe, who, a contemporary authority tells us, made himself "odious to the country by strange oppressions and tyranny." Not a word is said to disprove the statement, which, indeed, might be confirmed by reference to other authorities, but we are assured that this

was "the Puritan way, no doubt, of recording that he had done his duty faithfully as an officer of the crown, and did not let the dissenting republicans have everything their own way among the rich clothiers of Stroudwater." If Oglethorpe can be cleared from the charge of oppression and tyranny, by all means let it be done. A great deal of mud was thrown on both sides, and it by no means follows that a Royalist colonel was a ruffian because certain Parliamentarian writers give him a bad name; but the above passage, if it have any serious meaning, must be interpreted as a declaration that the complaints one meets with of Cavalier "oppressions and tyranny" are fictions. This is most assuredly not the case. Our great civil war was, as far as England is concerned, conducted on the whole by both the great parties in a most humane manner. We do not think we should exaggerate if we affirmed that it was the mildest long-continued war on record, but a person must be deeply under the influence of party spirit who refuses to admit that both the factions were at times guilty of acts which are absolutely without excuse. Does Mr. Blunt know how the Royalists conducted themselves at Bolton and at Saltash in 1644, and at Leicester in 1645, and what was the treatment the Parliamentarian prisoners suffered in Oxford when it was a royal garrison? If he does not know these things he might find the contemporary accounts thereof not unprofitable reading. It is pleasant to turn to those parts of the work where Mr. Blunt has communicated new knowledge. He has carefully gone through the account books of the churchwardens of the various parishes, and has furnished us with a rich collection of extracts, for which all students of the social life of the past three centuries will be grateful. The list of briefs gathered in Dursley Church is one of the fullest we remember to have seen. It begins with one in 1653, for the relief of Marlborough, where there had been "greate losse by fyar," on account of which the large sum of 14*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* was collected, and ends in 1694 with a collection for Yalding, the result of which was but 4*s.* 3*d.* Among the more noteworthy entries in the list is 5*s.* 6*d.* for the city of Oxford in 1661—most likely in compensation for a fire there—and another the following year for the Protestant churches in the dukedom of Lithuania. That the sufferings of the foreign Protestants touched the hearts of the people of Dursley is evident, for they contributed 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* The largest sum realized were for fires. They subscribed in 1676 for a fire at Southwark upwards of three pounds, and seven years later for a similar accident at Wapping 5*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* In 1699 a great calamity happened to Dursley. The tower and spire of the church fell to the ground, and the church, as it would seem, remained little better than a ruin for some years after. In 1707 a brief was granted for its repair, and Mr. Blunt quotes an entry from the church books of Ormsby St. Margaret, near Yarmouth, from which it appears that that parish contributed the "magnificent sum of one penny to the restoration. Stanton St. John, near Oxford, was somewhat more liberal. In the long series of briefs recorded as gathered in that church we find, "Dec. 14 [1707], repairing ye church of Dursley, in Gloucestersh, 3*s.* 3*d.*

Mr. Blunt has been fortunate in discovering in the parish register of Beverston an entry which may be that of the baptism of a relative of William Shakespeare. It runs thus: "Edward Shakespurre, the sunne of John Shakespurre and Margery his wife, was baptized the 17th day of September" [1619]. Can any Shakespeare student, we wonder, tell us who John Shakespurre was? The account we have here of compulsory burial in woollen is by far the best we have ever met with of this most stupid act of legislation; and the notes on excommunications are important as showing that the practice was kept up in Gloucestershire until quite recent days. Mr. Blunt has done well to chronicle the fact that long before "women's rights" were heard of—that is in 1765—Mary Phillimore, of Upton, was appointed churchwarden for Upper Cam. Ladies have often filled the offices of guardian of the poor and surveyor of the highways, and Lady Anne Berkeley, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, had a special commission which made her something very like a justice of the peace for the county of Gloucester; but female churchwardens are rare. We have little doubt, however, but that such an appointment would be a valid one.

*An Homeric Dictionary for Use in Schools and Colleges.* By Dr. Georg Autenrieth. Translated, with Additions and Corrections, by Robert P. Kepp, Ph.D. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS is a handy little volume, and we do not doubt the editor's statement that a pupil with this dictionary in his hands will read two pages of Homer in the time in which with a large lexicon he would read one. It does not compete with the large special lexicons to Homer; it does not, for example, contain nearly so much as Seiler's capital lexicon, which is a miracle of matter and condensation. But, so far as we have tested it, it seems well adapted for school use; the list of meanings to a word is sufficiently full, and there are good articles on divers particles, which we hope that our young friends will read. In these the passages are wisely quoted at full length.

The form in which the words are given is somewhat obscure. The editor says in his Preface that as the dictionary was intended primarily to be one of Homeric forms, therefore "the plan of the work required that in the definitions of words which are inflected the first inflexional form actually occurring in Homer should begin the article, and not in all cases the first person singular, present indicative, active, or the nominative singular." We certainly do not understand why this conclusion comes from the reason given. But there is no serious attempt to carry this principle out, fortunately, as it would be most ridiculous to do so; we find *μῆνις* heading the article, not *μῆνων*, and *δεῖος*, not *δεῖον*. On the other hand, we do find *σπειδοντιν*, not *σπειδων*; *σημάντορος*, not *σημάντωρ*. It would have been quite reasonable to give only the form which actually occurs when the word is a *άπαξ λεγόμενον*, yet we find, e.g., *ἰπορρήγνυμι* and under it *ἰπερράγη*, the only form, unless we mistake, which is found in Homer, in the well-known simile of the starry night when *ἰπερράγη ἀσπερος αἰθίρη*. It may, perhaps, prove how little good would have been done

by consistency in this matter, that really no difficulty is caused by the inconsistency.

The derivations are not always above suspicion. We do not at all believe that *ἀντρός* has anything to do with *τέργος*; certainly it is not derived from it, as is implied by writing *τέργος* in a bracket after it. On the same principle *όμφη* is derived from *έπος*, and so many other words, where the root is quite well known, and could just as easily have been given. In other cases a possible, but doubtful, derivation is given singly. Perhaps it would have taken up too much space to give two, but it might have been better to omit both. Thus *όπωρη* is said to be = *όπτρός ὥρη*: as the *τ* could not have been lost, the better way would have been to give "root *όπτ-* = *πεπτ-*, to cook," but this derivation is no whit more probable than the old one which connects the word with root *πεπτ-*, to follow (seen in *όπάων*, &c.). Both these derivations should have been given, or neither.

A great merit of this little book lies in the woodcuts taken from ancient coins, gems, &c., to illustrate Homeric articles or customs. Thus the performance of sacrifice is capitally shown under *ἀντρίον* and *μαχαιρη*. Our old friends the Homeric ship and the Homeric house have their full share. Sometimes illustrations are given very well from Egyptian or Assyrian monuments. We find under *έρχαρη* the wonderful portable cooking apparatus from Pompeii now in the Naples Museum. This is just as it should be, except for one bit of stupidity which we must grumble at. The cuts, although constantly referred to by number, have no numbers attached to them, so that when reference is made, e.g., under *μαχαιρη* to cut No. 115, we have to go back to the index at the beginning to find the word to which No. 115 belongs, that is, to make two references when one would have been just as simple. We hope that this will be altered in an early second edition.

#### NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

*Some Folks.* By John Habberton. (Routledge & Sons.)

*Won!* By the Author of "Jennie of 'the Prince's.'" 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

THERE is the making of a very popular book in 'Some Folks.' It is a collection of short pathetic and humorous stories by the author of 'Helen's Babies,' and we may at once admit that we like these stories better than Mr. Habberton's longer sketches. There are various opinions amongst English readers on the subject of American humour and American pathos. Probably the authors of these two *genres* themselves would not lay claim to a high order of excellence for what can at best be an ephemeral literature. The total absence of form is sufficient to prevent such a book as the one which we have before us from securing a permanent place in English literature. But, comparing 'Some Folks' with other books of the same class, it is impossible not to rank it amongst the best. The pathos of these simple tales is of a genuine kind, as fresh and touching as that which marked Bret Harte's 'Sandy Bar'; and, though it may be here and there a little overdone, it is on the whole conceived in a pure and healthy spirit. There is indeed considerable art, so far as there can be art without literary form, in the character

sketches with which the book abounds. It would be difficult to select any one of the three-and-thirty stories as being better or more true to nature than the rest; but the dying miner, in 'First Prayer at Hanney's,' entreating some one to "say a prayer" for him, and finally extracting comfort from a comical piece of irreverence volunteered by one of his companions, is a capital instance of the mixture of humour and sentiment which gives the whole book its tone.

'Won!' is a decided improvement upon 'Jennie of "the Prince's."' The latter perhaps got more praise on the whole than it deserved. We cannot accuse ourselves of exaggerating its merits. It was, as we said, a work of considerable promise, but it was full of still more considerable defects, especially in the working out of the story. We still remember its very effective opening; the author has certainly not succeeded in putting anything so good into her present book. We assume again, from internal evidence, that the author is a lady, though she has chosen in the present case to retire further into mystery by dropping the name with ambiguous initials which appeared on the cover of her first book. The internal evidence is chiefly that the author has spent most of her pains upon her women, or at all events has succeeded better with them than with the men. What is always observable in the books of women, who are not in the first rank of novelists, is their conspicuous failure in drawing a young man. They think too much of his appearance, and lose their heads in describing the regularity of his features, the perfection of his dress, or the glossy curliness of his hair. With old men who have none of these dazzling attractions there is time to give a thought to such minor details as character, thoughts and influence upon other people. Accordingly the author of 'Won!' has succeeded very well with her old Hamburg senator; still better, perhaps, because she has said less about him, with an eccentric and unworldly old professor. The assembly at his rooms on a second floor is well described. We must give a bit of it:—

"Two low rooms, both small, two big china stoves, both over-well fed, and no chink or cranny anywhere through which a breath of cooler air could penetrate! At the doors and at the double windows sand-bags lay close and taut, and over every recess were hung thick curtains. To this suffocating atmosphere the pleasing fumes of seven long pipes and four cigars, all in good working order, were added; nor must the fragrance of steaming coffee be forgotten, or the delicate aroma of eau-de-vie. The very talk of half-a-dozen eager men seemed to augment the ever-increasing heat. Truly varied are the tastes and pleasures of mankind. And the men and youths here assembled were all people of mental distinction, making their way steadily upwards by the work of their brains. That work was *en évidence* also proving mental capacity and cultivated power, in the form of capital sketches, all from nature, faithfully rendered in sepia or chalks."

Of the story we do not intend to say much. It is certainly not wanting in what is called sensation. But allowance must be made for the circumstances under which it originally appeared. To get a chance of being read it had to compete with the choicest personalities and the cream of the scandal of society. The public, too, were treated to a very small dose at a time and the necessity of making a hit in every chapter is a strain which no writer could

bear. The author seems to be fond of colour. She is never tired of forcing the contrast between the white-faced Sibyl and her black lover; and the heroine bears the absurd and affected name of Pearl Gray.

Whatever mistakes may be excused in writing which has to be done for a periodical ought not to be allowed to remain when the author has had an opportunity of revising her hasty draft. The author is funny at the expense of French people for the difficulty they have with English titles, and might have taken the trouble to avoid calling Sir Hardbank Hardly on one page Sir Hardbank, and on the next Sir Hardly. The misquotation, "Souvent femme varie, malheur à qui s'y fie," is more than a slip of the pen; and such ignorant errors as "imprimis . . . secundus," and "a cui bono," scarcely seem any particular reproof. The author's English shows great danger of being spoilt by Gallicisms which with a certain set of people appear to pass for vivacity. Miss Broughton is chargeable with the introduction of the phrase, "a fine smile"; it seems to have an irresistible fascination for the author of 'Won!' Then to talk of one person's manner "intriguing" another is a useless and incorrect innovation. The word is not English in that sense; nor, as our author uses it, is it exactly French. To talk of a "wracking" headache has the advantage of attracting attention by an obvious blunder; and the same straining for effect leads to such exaggeration as a heart beating audibly. The author of 'Won!' would do well to bear in mind that the constant use of odd expressions is like the constant use of italics, the feeblest possible way of producing emphasis.

We do not wish to omit to say that that part of 'Won!' which deals with Hamburg and its society is excellent, and shows a very admirable power of observation and keen appreciation of what is essential to good description.

#### FRENCH NOVELS OF THE LAST FOUR MONTHS.

*Les Amours de Philippe.* Par Octave Feuillet. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

*Madame Gosselin.* Par Louis Ulbach. (Same publishers.)

*Les Folies Amoureuses.* Par Catulle Mendès. (Paris, Dentu.)

*Les Indes-Noires.* Par Jules Verne. (Paris, Hetzel.)

THE political warfare into which Marshal Mac-Mahon's dissolution has plunged France has caused unusual dullness in the publishing trade of Paris. Only two books have had a large sale since the appearance of M. Zola's novel (which has reached its fortieth edition), the one being M. Richepin's volume of short poems, 'Les Caresses,' and the other the unpleasant novel which heads our list of four. 'Les Amours de Philippe' is written in excellent French, of course, as it is by M. Octave Feuillet; but that is all that we can find to say on its behalf. It is essentially a nasty book,—a nasty book which plays at being nice. The author, too, disgusts us by his seeming fondness for his hero, who is one of the most degraded beings that ever figured as a gentleman. The *Revue des Deux Mondes* appears to be satisfied if it buys good names and good style, without requiring from its contributors good work. A detestable book also is 'Madame Gosselin,' which appeared in June, and has met with that considerable sale which all its author's worthless novels find. Nor can we praise 'Les Folies Amoureuses,' a collection of short stories, of which some are tiresome and some indecent, and which have all the extravagance, without the wit, of artists' "charges."

M. Jules Verne is less happy than usual in his two new works, of which that of which we quote the title, and which treats of coal-mining, is the less dull.

The lady who calls herself "Henry Gréville" continues to issue tales of Russian life, which appear in book form after passing through the columns of *Les Débats*, but which are hardly worthy of remark. M. A. Daudet's new novel, now appearing in *feuilleton* in *Le Temps*, will be published in a few days.

#### RECENT VERSE.

*Songs and Hymns of Earliest Greek Christian Poets.* Translated into English Verse by Allen W. Chatfield, M.A., Vicar of Much Marcle. (Rivingtons.)

*Poems, Humorous and Pathetic.* By Thomas Hood the Younger. Edited, with a Memoir, by his Sister. (Chatto & Windus.)

*Oils and Water Colours.* By William Renton. (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas.)

*The Legend of the Roses: a Poem.—Ravlan: a Drama.* By Samuel James Watson. (Toronto, Hunter, Rose & Co.)

*Sonnets, and other Poems.* By the Hon. Mrs. O. N. Knox. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

*St. Christopher, with Psalm and Song.* By Maurice Baxter. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

*Poems.* By Sidney Lanier. (Philadelphia, Lippincott & Co.)

*Legends and Poems.* By F. Malcolm Doherty. (Provost & Co.)

*Ventures in Verse.* By Percy W. Cruttwell. (Hodges.)

*Nine Little Poems.* By Richard Harris. (E. J. Francis & Co.)

MR. CHATFIELD'S small volume may be recommended to those who feel an interest in translations. It is the work, evidently, of a scholar who can write with fluency and grace, and he is capable of doing better work if he wrote from his own inspirations, for, in that case, he would not be hampered by certain contradictions which apparently exist between himself and his author. Translators and editors, as a general rule, ought to be in accord with the spirit and opinions of the originals. This accord seems in the present case to be wanting. It was scarcely worth while, we think, to protest violently, in a preface to an English version of some old Greek hymns, against the honour paid to the Virgin Mary. Whether the practice is right or wrong, and whether the earliest fathers of the Churches—Greek or Latin—held and taught the doctrines regarding the Virgin Mary which are now taught by the Western and the Eastern Churches, is a question which theologians may well dispute about. But we think Mr. Chatfield need not have advertised his own orthodoxy as an Anglican vicar so fiercely and unnecessarily as he has.

In a short Preface of three or four pages, such expressions, with reference to other people, as "Mariolatry," "darkness and ignorance," "monstrous departures from primitive truth," wandering away from "the pure fountain," and other shibboleths of the same ultra-Protestant kind, are totally out of place attached to a little book of this character. Yet we can speak not unfavourably of the translations themselves. Mr. Chatfield asks for a kind judgment upon the accuracy of his version, and we think that it gives fairly and sufficiently the meaning of the original hymns, and will induce many to take an interest in and to study the fragments and remaining works of men very little heard of in modern times. It is true that Mr. Chatfield would have done well if he had spent a little more labour over his work: for example, we want a Greek translation back again of such a line as this,—

Down sink the serpent's trail.

Or, again,—

And unto Thee, as holiest incense rise  
Of holiest priest, a grateful sacrifice.

But we shall look for these and some other marks of haste to be corrected, if the time ever comes, in a second edition.

Of the younger Hood's poems a few will probably find a place in anthologies. Their general merit is not, however, sufficient to recommend a collection like the present to many beyond the circle of the author's personal friends. Of those now published, the authorship of one or two is, we are told, disputed. The prefatory memoir is interesting.

Mr. Renton has one qualification for a poet, a perception of Nature with an insight into such of her mysteries as may be fathomed by aid of close and sympathetic observation of phenomena. As the title of his book seems to indicate, he approaches her, however, as a painter rather than as a poet. The colours assumed by the rivulet as it glides over the smooth grey sands, chafes against the mossed stones, swirls among rushes and beneath alders, or splashes over some miniature fall, are described with minuteness and accuracy that leave nothing to desire. There is, however, in general a lack of human interest, such as the author once or twice supplies, once especially when, moved probably by the feeling of some such shortcoming, he adds to a sonnet addressed "To the Fading Beech" a second sonnet, which he calls an "After-thought." The language, moreover, though fanciful, is not poetical. It is full of agreeable figures and similes, but it lacks imagination. The following quotation shows Mr. Renton at his best:—

#### THE GATE BY THE CLIFF.

There is a gateway by a seaward steep,  
Known to myself and to the missing sheep :  
A hurdle on a rising down beside the sea,  
Dear to the moorland sheep, and so to me.  
See, they have left their tufts about it twined,  
In ragged cleft and cranny, shivering in the wind.  
There is a bank of turf and stone, a long stockade,  
Stretching on either hand, and down behind,  
With mounting rise of wooden palisade ;  
Whereon the little grasses quiver, sore afraid.  
Yet the winds only mutter in their sleep.  
But when they blow from off the deep,  
The clods will shift, and sore against the grain,  
The gate will creak upon the chain—  
This gate which now gives audience profound  
To many a mile of air and winding plain.  
I think it has communion with the sound  
Of waters breaking on an unknown bound :  
I know that far beyond the cliffs and broken ground  
It has a secret access to the main . . .  
For look asthwart the gateway spars . . .  
That is the sea we see, that scarce seems sea at all,  
And these are ships, so far away they seem so small,  
That hang the living day between the bars.

The shorter pieces display, on the whole, more affectation than poetry.

'The Legend of the Roses' is a poem half lyrical, half dramatic, the story of which is found in Sir John Mandeville's *voyages*. A maiden, condemned, for some offence of which she is innocent, to be burned at the stake, prays to the Saviour, who intercedes, and turns into red roses the brands that are burning, and into white roses those that are not kindled. This fanciful idea is developed with no great ingenuity or success. The verse is mediocre and the treatment commonplace. A drama, entitled 'Ravlan,' the scene of which is laid in Britain in Druidical times, is not less crude in idea and workmanship than the poem with which it is associated.

Mr. Knox writes with hopefulness, and sometimes with fervour, and puts into verse of average quality many current thoughts and aspirations. We fail, however, to discern any absolute poetry in her utterances, pleasant and profitable as they sometimes are.

Mr. Baxter's piety is unquestionable; we cannot say as much for his poetry. On such subjects as 'The Building of a New Church,' 'A Fine Sunday,' 'Baptism,' or 'The Good Shepherd,' he has much to say, which can only be worth saying if it is a relief to himself to say it. One piece of advice we give him. Let him beware of using Old Testament metaphor. Nothing shows more distinctly the poverty of modern psalmody than the employment of the grand and noble imagery of the Hebrew poets and prophets. Apart from the disadvantage of the contrast suggested, there is the objection that the most sublime passages of Scripture are, intentionally or not, constantly parodied.

In Mr. Lanier's volume, the principal poem is entitled 'Psalm of the West.' That there is a

meaning in this we are prepared to believe. It is, however, beyond our discovery. We give a few lines, to see if the reader is happier in conjecture than ourselves:—

Far spread, below,  
The sea that fast hath locked in his loose flow  
All secrets of Atlantis' drowned woe  
Lay bound about with night on every hand,  
Save down the eastern brink a shining band  
Of day made out a little way from land.  
Then from that shore the wind upbore a cry :  
Thou See, thou Sea of Darkness ! why, oh why  
Dost waste thy West in unthrift mystery ?  
But ever the idiot sea-mouths foam and fill,  
And never a wave doth good for man or ill,  
And Blank is King, and Nothing hath his will ;  
And like a grim-beaked pelicans level file  
Across the sunset toward their nightly isle  
Our solemn wings that wave but seldomwhile,  
So leanly sails the day behind the day  
To where the Past's lone Rock o'erlooks the spray,  
And down its mortal fissures sinks away.

In verse of some vigour, Mr. Doherty narrates 'The Legends of St. Christopher,' 'The Holy Thorn,' 'Pilates,' and 'St. Martin's Summer.' A few short poems which follow are not without music.

To find acceptance, *vers de société* must be finished with the care bestowed on cutting and polishing a gem. Those on which Mr. Cruttwell has bestowed the title of 'Ventures in Verse' are as crude in workmanship as poor in conception. In his Preface, the author owns he expects to be laughed at, and declares he is not quite certain that he does not deserve it. What demon then whispers to a worthy if average officer, conscious of his own shortcomings, and bids him write a book?

In his 'Nine Little Poems' Mr. Harris derides fashionable frivolities, follies, and vices, such as Shooting at Hurlingham, attendance at Ritualistic churches, and the like. His indignation has strength—a quality which his verse does not share.

#### LAW BOOKS.

*A Concise Treatise on the Construction of Wills.* By H. S. Theobald. (Stevens & Sons.)

MR. THEOBALD's object has been to produce something more compendious than 'Jarman on Wills,' and more detailed and elaborate than the 'Concise Treatise' by Mr. F. Vaughan Hawkins. Such an object, no doubt, was laudable, but it was useless to attempt it if the author lacked energy or leisure to work it out with proper care. Certainly the work is distinguished from the other books above mentioned (though exactly identical in title with one of them) by being shorter than the former, and longer than the latter; but the most striking difference appears to be that it is less accurate in detail than either. Mr. Theobald's usual plan seems to be to state some general principle in a few words, and to follow up the statement with a group of cases intended to support it, but often appearing on examination to establish something different or something more. An actual practitioner would not be likely to be misled by this, for he would not rely on a case without reading it for himself; but a student might easily imbibe false impressions, and even a practising barrister might be worried and confused by looking through a mass of useless cases. 'Bernard v. Minshull' is cited at p. 249 to illustrate the doctrine of the courts where a testator uses the vague words "family," "relations," or "heirs"; but in the case in question no such words occurred in the will, so that the citation is, to a great extent, irrelevant. One or two important features of the same case, which are correctly pointed out by Mr. Hawkins, are left entirely unnoticed by Mr. Theobald. The equally well-known case of 'Gibbs v. Rumsey' is given at p. 180 as an authority for the principle that prior legacies to executors, or the bequest (of residue) to them as joint tenants, is against their right to the beneficial interest, though not conclusive. Mr. Theobald seems to have forgotten that 'Gibbs v. Rumsey' was decided at a time when executors, in the absence of any residuary bequest, were entitled to take the residue for their own benefit. The observation of the judge, that the legacies were "sufficient to exclude any claim as executors," had reference solely to claims of that nature, and had, therefore,

no bearing on the subject of gifts of residue to executors, and no importance at all after the law was changed in 1830. At p. 43 we look in vain for the only point which made the modern case of 'Rawlinson v. Rawlinson' worth reporting. The author gives this case in a string of decisions intended to show that, under certain circumstances, furniture removed from a house will pass by a bequest of the furniture in that house. It did not require a fresh case to confirm so well-established a doctrine; but 'Rawlinson v. Rawlinson' went, in fact, a step farther, for part of the furniture bequeathed had never been in the house at all, and was only intended to be placed there. This point, entirely overlooked by Mr. Theobald, is the more important because a note in Jarman (i. 722), based on a misapprehension as to the effect of 'Brooke v. Warwick', states that such property cannot pass. It is impossible to consult Mr. Theobald's work with a feeling of confidence when it is found to contain mistakes which might so easily have been avoided. His 'Table of Cases' is by no means perfect; there is no such title in the Peerage as Countess of Bertine, though there is a Countess of Bective; nor is there such a case in Mr. Theobald's pages as 'Howell v. James', though the collocation of these two names may not be unfamiliar elsewhere. It took us a long time to find out 'Burton v. Newbery', assigned by the index to p. 265, but we discovered it ultimately at p. 2 and p. 65. Mr. Theobald's book has a certain real value as a copious index of reported decisions; and if that circumstance should carry it into a second edition, the author would do well to revise his Table of Cases as well as his text.

*A Digest of the Law of Partnership.* By Frederick Pollock. (Stevens & Sons.)

MR. POLLOCK has framed a digest of the law of partnership after the example set by Sir James Stephen in his 'Digest of the Law of Evidence', a work reviewed in these columns some time ago. The law is stated in general propositions, which are accompanied by specific illustrations, a method of stating law invented, it is said, by Lord Macaulay, and introduced by him into Indian legislation. The following article and illustrations will serve to show the general character of the work:—

"Every partner must account to the firm for any benefit derived by him from a transaction concerning the partnership."

"Illustrations.—(1) A., B., and C. are partners in trade. C., without the knowledge of A. and B., obtains for his sole benefit a renewal of the lease of the house in which the partnership business is carried on. A. and B. may at their option treat the renewed lease as partnership property.

"(2) A., B., C., and D. are partners in the business of sugar-refiners. C. is the managing partner, and also does business separately, with the consent of the others, as a sugar-dealer. He buys sugar in his separate business, and sells it to the firm at a profit, at the fair market price of the day, but without letting the other partners know that the sugar is his. The firm is entitled to the profit made on every such sale."

Mr. Pollock confines his work strictly to the law of partnership, excluding from it consequently some heads of law often included in works on that subject. He is thus enabled to compress his digest into eighty-two short articles, occupying, with illustrations and foot-notes, only 121 octavo pages. With a work like the above to refer to, it is not only possible but easy for any man of average intelligence and education to familiarize himself with the leading principles of the law of partnership. We quite agree with Mr. Pollock when he says, in his Preface: "It is not irrational to hope that a work of this kind may be sufficiently intelligible, and, to some extent, interesting and useful, to men of business who are not lawyers. Bentham's saying notwithstanding, I do not think it possible, in a land of ancient and complex civilization, to make every man his own lawyer; but I do believe it possible to put within every

man's reach, not indeed a full knowledge, but a knowledge clear, sound, and exact as far as it goes, of the laws he lives under, and has to do with in his daily business." The work, however, for practical purposes does not, and is not intended to, rival the larger text-books on the branch of law with which it deals.

*The Law of Criticism and Libel: a Handbook for Journalists, Authors, and the Libelled.* By C. E. Howard Vincent. (Effingham Wilson.)

The author candidly admits that "whole paragraphs" of his book "have been borrowed from the text-books, entire passages from the Reports, some even, to avoid repetition, without special acknowledgement of their source"; and he has ventured, he says, to put forth the work under the protection of the following dictum of Mr. Justice Story: "All modern law-books are but new combinations and arrangements of old materials." As to whether the dictum justifies the mode in which the work has been done opinions will differ. It is, however, satisfactory to have the law of libel condensed into a handy book of fifty-five pages.

*Maritime Warfare.* By Thomas Gibson Bowles. (Ridgway.)

At the time of the signing of the Treaty of Paris the great Powers joined in a declaration having for its object certain alterations in the law of maritime warfare. One of those alterations was the abolition of privateering. The other was the introduction of the principle that "the neutral flag covers the enemy's merchandise with the exception of contraband of war." The object of the above work is to advocate, which the author does with considerable ability, a repudiation by England of the above alterations, and a return by her in future wars to the old practice.

*The Labour Laws.* By James Edward Davis. (Butterworths.)

This work contains an exposition of the Acts of Parliament regulating the relations between workmen and their employers, the author's object having been "to combine a popular comment with a strictly practical treatise." The work contains chapters on the summary provisions respecting breaches of labour contracts prior to the Master and Servant Act, 1867; the Combination Laws and the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1871; the Law of Conspiracy in relation to Employer and Employed; the Report of the Royal Commission on Labour Laws; the legislation of 1875; and procedure under the Employers and Workmen Act, 1875, and under the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875. An Appendix furnishes copious extracts from unrepealed statutes relating to employers and workmen, of which statutes, including those of 1875, there appear to be upwards of fifty.

*The New Practice: a Digest of the Judicature Acts, 1873, 1875, and 1877, and the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876, with the Rules of Court and Forms and Orders relating thereto, and the New Standing Orders of the House of Lords.* With Notes, Index, Index to Cases, &c. By William R. Kennedy and F. W. Raikes. (Amer.)

Yet another work on the Judicature Acts! This work gives the decisions on the acts and orders down to the second week of June last. The authors seem to have taken great pains to make the work as complete as possible.

#### SCHOOL-BOOKS.

*The Scripture Progressive Reading Books. I.—III.* (Collins, Sons & Co.)

These are readers for children in elementary schools and Sunday-schools, and are intended to serve as introductions to the study of the Bible. Each chapter gives a part of Bible history, and is followed by short notes and questions, often by selected verses having a cognate interest. The aim of the editor, Mr. Ridgway, has been to render the text intelligible to the minds of children, and to make prominent its narrative and moral interest.

*Peter Schlemihl's Wundersame Geschichte.* Von Adalbert von Chamisso. Edited by M. Foerster. (Williams & Norgate.)

In this handy reprint each page has short footnotes, giving the meanings of the harder words. At the end we have a vocabulary, telling the meanings of all the words not noticed in the footnotes. No grammatical notes are given.

*Fables de La Fontaine.* Books I., II. Edited by the Rev. Bowden Smith. (Rivingtons.)

As in many other annotated reprints of French classics lately published, we find here a great improvement made in the appended etymological notes, especially in those where French and Latin forms are compared. With notes like these, La Fontaine's 'Fables' makes a very good text-book for boys who are learning both French and Latin.

*The Lady of the Lake.* First Canto. By Sir Walter Scott. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS is a fair example of the series to which it belongs—"Annotated Poems of English Authors," edited by Messrs. Stevens and Morris. Copious notes, with their leading words in Clarendon, are given at the foot of each page; so copious, indeed, that here and there their proportion to the text is like that of Falstaff's sack to his bread. The notes in this excerpt are mostly good. But is it certain that *snood* is from the O. E. *snod* (wool)?

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. J. B. ANDREWS, whose *Vocabulaire Français-Mentonais*, published at Nice, is on our table, is already known as the author of an 'Essai de Grammaire du Dialecte Mentonais.' His object, evidently, is to render it easy for philologists to acquire a knowledge of a dialect which is interesting, because being on the border land between the Provençal and Italian dialects, it really forms linguistically as well as geographically the transition between them: but it may be doubted whether he has chosen the best means of attaining his end. His vocabulary may help those—a very small number, we suspect—who wish to learn to translate French into Mentonese: but it will hardly be of any use for linguistic purposes. He who wishes to compile a vocabulary of a provincial language has no choice of methods. He must, in compiling his dictionary, start with the language itself, in order to enable philologists to compare easily the words included in it with the extant dictionaries of cognate dialects. Mr. Andrews, on the other hand, makes Mentonese his point of arrival: quite a different thing. Besides, he has loaded his vocabulary with terms that have obviously no real existence in Mentonese. Such words, to begin with the letter A, as *abduquer*, *abdomen*, *abominable*, *absolution*, *acteur*, *actrice*, *affable*, *aide-de-camp*, *algèbre*, *allegorie*, can be represented in Mentonese only by borrowing from the French or Italian. Besides, if one starts with trying to find equivalents in Mentonese for French words, one is obliged to neglect the most curious part of the language, the mass of terms referring to agriculture, natural history and trades which form the real wealth of a *patois*. In fact, Mr. Andrews has taken the wrong road, and whatever may be the praise due to his labours we should suggest that he would do well to recommence his work in the inverse order: that is, compile a 'Vocabulaire Mentonais-Français.'

MR. J. STORMONT'S Handy English Word-book (Nimmo) consists of his three little books, 'English Spellings and Spelling Rules,' 'The Dictionary of English Inflected Words,' and 'A Treatise on Punctuation, together with a Copious List of Foreign Quotations, with Re-spellings for Pronunciation,' put together in one volume. We have noticed these separate treatises as they appeared, and still fail to see the use of great part of them, while the state of Mr. Stormont's pronouncing powers may be judged by his "feuilles, *fû-é-tongz*."

PROF. MICHAEL DRAGOMANOV, the joint-editor

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with Prof. Antonovich of the excellent collection of Little-Russian Songs now in progress, has recently edited for the South-west Section of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society a work, containing 434 pages, entitled *Little-Russian Popular Tales and Legends* (Kief). The stories, which are given in the original Little-Russian, are arranged under thirteen headings. One of these is "Stories about the Dead," what we should call "Ghost Stories." But the ghosts are chiefly of the vampire type. In one story a woman dies, and at night she comes and sucks away the life of the husband and children she left behind her. Another is the well-known one of the corpse which demands back its winding-sheet, and, having recovered it, carries away the girl who stole it. A third tells how a doctor, being called in to see a woman whose health was leaving her in a mysterious manner, observed that a fog hung about her house. So, instead of exhibiting physic, he had the floor dug up; and there they found a dead Cossack, looking just as if he were alive. So they took him up, and buried him elsewhere; after which the woman got well. One of the stories is pathetic. A girl remained one night in a cottage in which the relics of supper had been left out for the dead, and from which all the other members of the family had purposely retired. In came the dead, and were about to regale themselves, when the girl spoke to one of them; whereupon they disappeared. And the girl felt so sorry for them; so vexed that she had not held her tongue.

WE have on our table *Haddon's Elementary School Readers and Home Lessons* (Haddon).—*The Cruise of the Narcissus with the Detached Squadron*, by W. P. Wright (Portsmouth, Lewis).—*Geoffrey Oliver's Folly*, by Mrs. G. Linnaeus Banks (Allingham).—*L'Evolution degli Eserci Organizzati e la Teoria Darwiniana*, by A. Incontro (Cremona, Tipografica Ronzi e Signori). Among New Editions we have *The New System of Practices and Pleading under the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts*, 1873, 1875, 1877, by W. T. Charley, D.C.L., M.P. (Waterlow).—*Origin and Migrations of the Polynesian Nation*, by J. D. Lang, D.D. A.M. (Low).—*Das Buch vom gesunden und kranken Herrn Meyer*, by M. Reymond (Bern, Froben & Cie).—*Das neue Laten-brevier des Hackelismus*, by M. Reymond (Bern, Froben & Cie). Also the following Pamphlets: *Third Annual Report of the West Bromwich Free Library* (Britten).—*Angus and Mack on the Air Path* (Greenwich, Richardson).—*Cissbury*, by J. P. Harrison, M.A. (Harrison).—*Curious Notions* (Belfast, Allen & Johnson).—*The Eastern Crisis* (Ward, Lock & Co.).—*Christianity in its Relations to Islam*, by G. P. Badger, D.C.L. (Wells Gardner).—*A Letter on the Present Crisis in the Church of England*, by a Layman (King).—*and Barbarie*, by E. Onufrio (Palermo, Gaudiano).

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

##### Theology.

Best's (J. A.) *Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to Romans*, 6/ cl. Jackson's (W.) *History of Confirmation*, cr. 8vo. 4/ cl. Nell's (Rev. C.) *Expositor's Commentary, Notes on Epistles to Romans*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.

##### Law.

Flood's (J. C. H.) *Elementary Treatise on Law relating to Wills of Personal Property*, 8vo. 80/ cl. Lumley's (P. G.) *Essay on By-Laws*, cr. 8vo. 10/ cl.

##### Geography.

Langford's *Modern Birmingham*, Vol. 2, 8vo. 15/ cl. Shipton's (A.) *Waymarks of My Pilgrimage*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.

##### Science.

Bartley's (Rev. J.) *Arithmetic for Use in Schools and Colleges*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl. Peacock's (T. B.) *On the Prognosis in Cases of Valvular Disease of the Heart*, 8vo. 3/6 cl.

##### General Literature.

Braddon's (Miss) *Weaver and Weft*, 12mo. 2/ bds. Disraeli's (B.) *Tancred, or the New Crusade*, 12mo. 2/ bds. Familiar English Quotations and Proverbs, 82mo. 1/6 hf. bd. Fry's (H.) *Royal Guide to London Charities*, 1877-8, 1/6 cl. swd. Low's *Handbook to Charities of London*, 1877-8, edited by C. Mackeson, 12mo. 1/6 cl. Meadows's (K.) *Heads of the People*, Vol. 1, roy. 8vo. 7/6 cl.

#### SHAKSPEARE AND MUCEDORUS.

Maidenhead, September 3, 1877.

As the courtesy of the editor of the *Athenæum* enabled me to obtain in a single week the fifty subscribers for my very limited edition of Shakespeare, now near its completion, I am anxious, through the same channel, to make it known that, in dividing the separate plays into volumes (each play, however, being paged by itself, so that the recipients may arrange them as they please), I made a miscalculation which may compel me to exclude 'Mucedorus' from the series. My last volume will contain six plays without it, and yet it will necessarily be as bulky as any of the preceding six volumes. I must, therefore, unwillingly conclude my undertaking without 'Mucedorus'; but, in order to keep faith with my friends, it is my purpose to print it by itself; and, as only a very small portion of it can be assigned to Shakespeare, its absence from the ordinary succession will be less to be regretted.

If, however, a sufficient number of my supporters express a wish to have Shakespeare's poems added to his plays, it will give me the greatest pleasure to comply; but, in that case, they will be aware that a final subscription will be necessary: the poems will then follow 'Mucedorus,' and will form a volume by themselves. The difficulty as regards 'Mucedorus' has arisen entirely from my own miscalculation regarding the plays to be included in my seventh volume. As I take it, 'Mucedorus' is a specimen of our English drama such as it existed before the time of Shakespeare; and to which, on coming to London, he was suddenly called upon to contribute for a special occasion. In this way, the scene which, I apprehend, he wrote became incorporated with the rest of the performance.

J. PAYNE COLLIER.

#### M. THIERS.

Or few men, dying at the age of eighty, can it be said so truly as of M. Thiers that they have died too soon. Fifteen years ago the author of 'The Consulate and the Empire' might have passed away, and, however critics might have differed as to the merits or demerits of both the book and the writer, no one, probably, would have thought that his career was prematurely ended. Even five years ago—it was just five years and three days ago that the locksmith's son was formally appointed President of the French Republic—he might have died as unexpectedly as he died last Monday, and the world, however much it might have been amazed at such a strange concurrence of the climax of his life with the climax of his dignity, would have considered that he had completed all the service or disservice to it that it was possible for him to render, and that, therefore, there was nothing inappropriate in the event. But the veteran seemed to have begun almost a new life with his new dignity. There was so much youthful energy in his performance of all, and more than all, the duties of his office, that people forgot how old he was. From the time when it was taken from him they looked forward, in fear or hope, to his resumption of it, hardly doubting that that would come at last. During the past few weeks, indeed, it has appeared to many to be coming very quickly, and even by those who have neither dreaded nor longed for his restoration he has lately been regarded as the most important man in France. Of the two great aggregations of party in the country, the one has been looking to him as the only person who can keep it from prompt subjection to a far worse enemy, the other has been looking to him as the custodian of the national welfare until the times are ripe for his successor to be installed. "Save us from Gambetta," the MacMahonists, Napoleonists, Legitimists, and Orleanists have been saying to him in effect; at the same time saying among themselves, "Let us compass heaven and earth to turn him against Gambetta." "Save France till Gambetta can follow you," has been the prayer of the Radicals. And now the announcement comes that the object of all this interest, having taken

his usual luncheon on Monday afternoon, died before dinner time on Monday evening. Fortune certainly still makes strange sport of us sometimes!

Little, of course, need, or should, be said in these columns about Louis Adolphe Thiers as a politician, but his political and literary characteristics were so mixed up that it is impossible to consider one without touching upon the other. Destined to be pre-eminently a politician, and, in the end, to exhibit rare statesman-like qualities, he gained his position only because he was a man of letters, and after finding himself unfitted for other vocations. His mother, a humble kinswoman of the Chéniers, of poetic and revolutionary fame, has the credit of insisting that he should be brought up to something better than his father's trade of a working locksmith at Marseilles, where he was born on the 16th of April, 1797. She carefully educated him herself during some years; then got him a bursary in the Marseilles *Lycée*, where he distinguished himself in mathematics, and was specially prepared for a military life, until the fall of the Empire made soldiership unpopular; and finally established him as a law student at Aix, where Mignet, the historian, was one of his companions. He was made an advocate in 1818, but, not succeeding in the profession, he threw it up in disgust, and, in 1821, went to Paris as a literary adventurer, "with complete system of philosophy in his head." He soon obtained employment on the *Constitutionnel*, and won favour by his brilliant writing on literary, artistic, and dramatic subjects. His first small exploits in book-work were a pamphlet on the *Paris Salon* and a memoir of "Mistress Bellamy," the actress, both published in 1822, and a popular work on the Pyrenees followed in 1823. In that year he began to write political articles, and, to oblige a friend, undertook to contribute sketches of the history of the Revolution to the *National*. Out of that series grew the *'Histoire de la Révolution Française'*, the ten volumes of which appeared at intervals between 1823 and 1827, and made him famous. The preparation of the work, also, had brought him into close relations with many public men who were waiting for an opportunity of getting rid of Charles X., and to advocate their views a new *National* newspaper was started in January, 1830, with Thiers, Mignet, and Armand Carrel as its joint editors. It was in that organ that Thiers propounded his celebrated maxim, "Le roi régne et ne gouverne pas." He was one of the most active journalists in bringing about the Revolution of the 30th of July. On Louis Philippe's accession, it is said, he was offered the post of Secretary of State, and, though he declined that, he claimed to have procured it for Lafitte, under whom he served as assistant-secretary in such a way as, according to his own account, to be "the real head of the Lafitte cabinet." It is matter of history, at any rate, that he was made Minister of the Interior in 1832, and filled other important offices, giving him a large share in the management and mismanagement of public business until 1840, when his arrogant handling of the Syrian question caused his dismissal from the Ministry. These being matters of history and politics, do not here concern us, but it is important to note that, before he was forty years of age, by prudent use of his great literary abilities, Thiers had risen to the front rank in the political life of France. Political journalism, honest in its way, beyond a doubt, had been a profitable pursuit for him. He did not return to it, except as an occasional diversion, and from this time forward he was before everything a politician, using his pen chiefly, when he was prevented from employing the rhetorical powers that he had steadily and laboriously brought to a considerable degree of perfection, to influence, or endeavour to influence, the course of public affairs. It is from that point of view especially that his greatest literary production, the *'Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire'*, must be judged.

Talleyrand was a great admirer of Thiers's

'French Revolution.' 'I think,' he said, one day, 'that M. Thiers, who is at bottom a thorough monarchist, would write a still better history of the Empire; but I fear he will never get the time to do it.' The time to begin the work, at any rate, was got for him by his dismissal from Louis Philippe's Government in 1840. Nearly all his leisure, during the next five-and-twenty years or more, was diligently employed in collecting and elaborating the materials for this stupendous undertaking, and, the first volume being published in 1845, it was continued at intervals until the twentieth appeared in 1863, the twenty-first, which was published in 1869, being a rather disjointed supplement to it. As regards literary style and workmanship, it is hardly necessary to say that this is a most masterly production. For clear, compact, and incisive diction, for vigorous portraiture and dignified narrative, it is superior to the 'French Revolution,' and to nearly every other book that has ever been written in this department of literature. Dealing largely in military events, its brilliant descriptions of battles and all the operations of war are hardly to be rivalled, and its unravellings of political complications and expositions of political problems and the principles underlying them, have all the appearance of wisdom. There is no reason to suppose, moreover, that Thiers was not as honest in his intentions as he was evidently pains-taking in the execution of his task. In the Preface to his twelfth volume, apologizing for the slowness of the work, he set forth the conditions of historic writing which he had prescribed for himself:—'One might proceed more rapidly, I acknowledge; but I entertain such respect for the mission of history that the fear of alleging what is inexact fills me with confusion. I have no peace until I can find proof for the object of my doubts; I search for it everywhere; I do not stop till I have reached it or till I have acquired a certainty that it does not exist. In this case, compelled to pronounce as a judge, I speak according to my intimate belief, but always with an extreme fear of being in error, because I hold that there is nothing more to be condemned, when one assumes spontaneously the mission to speak truth to men on the great events of history, than to gloss it over by cowardice, to distort it by passion, to forge it by indolence, and, knowingly or not, to misstate anything to one's own ages, and to ages to come.' And yet this great 'History of the Consulate and the Empire' is biased in every part, incorrect in its facts, unwarranted in its inferences, and pernicious in its conclusions, a huge political pamphlet, in comparison with which even Macaulay's 'History of England' is as much its superior in tone as in brevity. That Thiers, being a Frenchman, should have set himself to glorify France at the expense of other nations, neglecting sources of information that might have put him right, and giving a false colouring to facts that were before him, is not perhaps to be wondered at, and this is a venial offence, seeing how history is still generally written. The grand fault of his book is in the dangerous principles which are enforced in it with a consistent recklessness and an unblushing boldness that are appalling. He read the history of his country by the light of a whole constellation of false theories, and he wrote it in such a way as to present those theories in the guise of incontrovertible truths and absolute rules for healthy national development. Heedless of the disasters that had befallen France through centuries of misgovernment, he made it his business to glorify misgovernment. Blind to the misery spread throughout Europe during the time of his own youth by military autocracy at home and military usurpation abroad, he painted them in seductive hues, and exhibited to his own generation as the highest virtues all the dominant vices of the past. To say no more, he lived to see the fruits of his work in the prolonged existence of the Second Empire, in the Franco-German war, and in the Paris Commune.

To his credit it must always be remembered that Thiers sought no advantage to himself from

the outcome of his teachings. In practical politics he was generally honest enough to place himself in opposition to Napoleon the Third, and to Napoleon the Third's exemplification of his own maxims. Happily it is not incumbent on us here to attempt a solution of that or many minor riddles of his political life; still less of its culminating riddle—the exhibition by him, after he had passed the allotted space of three score and ten years, of statesmanlike abilities which were altogether lacking during his prime, and of such strange adaptability to the altered temperament of the country, that he proved himself at once the most thorough exponent and the chief controller of its humours. If he helped by his mischievous authorship to bring about the degradation of France under the Second Empire, it was some compensation that his successful statesmanship mainly enabled France to recover itself as soon as the Second Empire was got rid of. During his terms of office as Chief of the Executive Power and President of the Republic he possessed, and, for the most part, wisely exercised, such authority as neither of the Napoleons ever really enjoyed; in all but the name he was, in contradiction of his own adage, a king who governed as well as reigned, and, after surrendering the semblance of power with admirable dignity and rare patriotism, he retained not a little of the substance.

Besides his more famous works and some minor ones, Thiers published in 1848 a very characteristic treatise, 'De la Propriété,' which reveals his whole social theory and his life-long opposition to the national tendencies which he regarded as supremely dangerous, and the unhealthy outburst of which at the time of the Paris Commune he had the opportunity of ruthlessly crushing. He is reported to have left behind him a long and elaborate fragment on philosophy, showing that his views thereon had undergone no great change since 1821, when, as a young literary adventurer, he came up to Paris 'with a complete system of philosophy in his head.'

#### THE OGHAM INSRIPTION.

In continuation of my last notes upon the alphabet 'El-Mushajjar,' as applied to the Ogham or Ogam, I venture to suggest that those interested in Irish epigraphy should print, photograph, or lithograph all known forms, the common and the 'ladder' or 'stepped' (e.g.,  $\tau$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$  &c.), and send copies to the archaeological societies of the Continent before the appearance of Dr. S. Ferguson's promised 'Corpus Inscriptionum.' The antiquaries of Italy may, it would appear, add considerably to our knowledge of these *barbara Rhuna*.

My attention has been drawn to this point by the fine folio, 'Intorno agli Scavi Archeologici' (in the Arnaldi property, near Bologna), lately published by Count Senator G. Gozzadini (Bologna, Fava e Garagnani). P. 32 offers a most interesting table of *sigla* (potter's marks), divided into four heads: 1, those scratched (*graffiti*) on the base of the articles after baking; 2, the marks on other parts of the pottery; 3, the basal *graffiti* before baking; and 4, those inscribed upon bronze articles.

In the first category, numbering thirty-nine, I find seven, not including the crosses, which may mean anything, more or less directly connected in shape with the alphabet El-Mushajjar. The  $\nu$  (b), the  $\gamma$  (common h), and the  $\gamma$  (guttural h =  $\chi$ ), are perfect; and No. 2 letter has in this table three variants, the  $\chi\tau$ , the  $\gamma$ , and the  $\chi$ . The imperfect are the  $\chi$ , the  $\gamma$ , the  $\nu$ , and the seven-branched  $\phi$ . Table II. (p. 23) shows four, viz., the  $\chi$ , the  $\gamma$ , with its variant  $\chi$ ; the  $\nu$ , and the  $\tau$ . In Table III. (7) there are four: the  $\nu$ , the  $\chi$ , the  $\chi\tau$ , and the  $\gamma$ ; whilst, finally,

Table IV. (also 7) gives one, the  $\gamma$ , with its variant, the  $\chi$ .

I venture to believe that these are letters, and not marks. In Table I. you will find the Phoenician  $\chi$  (a), and the same occurs eight (nine?) times in the *sigla* which are printed in p. 236 of 'Etruscan Bologna,' by RICHARD F. BURTON.

#### THE DIEZ MEMORIAL.

FOR some time a movement has been in progress on the Continent for establishing a memorial of the late Prof. Diez, the founder of Romanic philology, in the shape of scholarships or prizes for the promotion of the studies to which his life was devoted. The movement was inaugurated at Berlin by a committee of eminent German philologists; it has been warmly taken up in Austria and Italy, where similar committees have been formed, and has since been joined by France. It is intended that the final disposal of the fund, which will to a great extent depend on its amount, shall be determined by consultation among the committees after the closing of the subscription lists at the end of this year.

Diez's work interests in England a wider circle than that of the students of language, who look up to him as a master and a founder. Owing to the Norman Conquest, it is impossible for Englishmen to investigate, sometimes, indeed, to properly understand, much of the history of their language or their literature, and even of their constitution, without being acquainted with the early language and literature of France; and without Diez, our knowledge of these would be far more imperfect than it is. The English Committee, therefore, appeal not only to philologists, but to the reading public generally, for subscriptions to the Diez Memorial Fund; believing that England will not show herself unable to appreciate, or unwilling to recognize, labours with which she is so intimately concerned. The Committee consists of Prince L. L. Bonaparte, A. J. Ellis, Esq., Prof. Max Müller, Prof. Sayce, Rev. W. W. Skeat, H. Sweet, Esq., Pres. Phil. Soc., and some others, and has for its honorary secretary Mr. Henry Nicol.

#### THE VOCAL MEMNON.

THE following extract from the magnificent collection of Mr. Robert Hay's Egyptian drawings and notes, in the British Museum, will be read with interest in relation to Lady Wilkinson's communication, published by us (*Athen.*, 2600). British Museum, Additional MS. 29831, folio 21.—'This morning I visited the two statues in the plain, but was not so fortunate as the ancients to hear the northernmost one speak, though it was but sunrise, and I remained in their company for three full hours. However, an hour before sunset, while I was taking my coffee under the shade of the southern one, I heard a noise like a stone shifting its place a little and falling against another. This the Arab with me remarked, without my making any observation to him, at the same time saying that not a soul was near the statue but ourselves. This statue is of one stone, though very much shattered in all parts—again I have heard the same noise! The stone is a pudding-stone, but varies much in different parts of it,' &c.

#### NOTES FROM NAPLES.

Naples, August 20, 1877.

THE publication is announced of a new 'History of the Events of 1799 in Naples.' 'Hitherto,' says a reviewer, 'that period has been imperfectly studied, as the most important documents connected with it were burnt by order of Ferdinand the Fourth. Prof. Palumbo, of this city, has now given to the public many inedited documents which regard especially Maria Carolina, the infamous Queen of Naples, and Lady Hamilton.' 'In the great Library of the British Museum—richer than all the others of the world in historical memorials,' says the author, 'I endeavoured to discover the most accredited writers, to investigate the

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sources of the authorities cited, and to search in those voluminous catalogues of manuscripts, in order to scrutinize the quality of the works and the documents which were presented to me by the learned and courteous officials. Gradually I discovered the private correspondence between Maria Carolina and Lady Hamilton. There I found a copy of the capitulation, with notes by Maria Carolina, which formed the basis of the operations of Nelson."

This capitulation, which was signed by Cardinal Ruffo, Vicar-General, and by the representatives of England, Russia, and Turkey, was sent to the King of the Two Sicilies, and returned to Nelson, with marginal notes by the Queen, annulling the agreement as "infamous and absurd." The capitulation was then torn in pieces. Caracciolo was hung on board the *Minerva*, June 29th, 1799, "and the city was filled with blood and consternation." This work excites great interest amongst a people who are bent more than ever on disintering the illustrious characters connected with their past history, and its effect will be to revive no pleasant feeling towards the English, who, with the usual logic of an impulsive people, are held responsible for the acts of their ancestors. "Those infamous orgies of blood," says a writer, "which were celebrated in Naples in 1799, under the shadow of the flag of free England, have been at last revealed in all their fearful historical truth.... After this precious publication... the lacuna of the history of those sad times are filled up, and national and foreign apologists who have endeavoured to exculpate Nelson, and to extenuate the responsibility of the ferocious Queen and of her brutal consort, Ferdinand the Fourth, are fully contradicted."

H. W.

HAYDON'S CORRESPONDENCE AND TABLE-TALK.  
A LETTER OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Merton, Surrey, Sept. 4, 1877.

In completion of the "proof of identity" given in my note of the 21st of July, I add the following particulars. The entry in my father's journal for the 13th of July, 1829, an extract from which has been already printed in that note, concludes thus: "Frank" [i.e., the Frank who was "christened Frank Scott Haydon" on that day] "was born in St. John's Place, Lisson Grove North. First House right hand side." The entry in my grandmother's Prayer-book already referred to, which is one of a set of entries written by my father, subscribed by him, "These are the exact dates of our marriage, and the births and deaths of our dear children, so help us God," and signed by my father and mother, runs as follows: "Frank Scott Haydon, born Dec. 12, 1822 (Sir Walter Scott God Father), at Lisson Grove North, St. John's Place."

Thus the "Frank" who was "christened Frank Scott Haydon" on the 13th July, 1829 (i.e., myself, as I have already shown), was born on the same day as, in the same place as, and was the godson of the same person as the eldest child of Benjamin Robert and Mary Haydon, which eldest child was moreover known by the same names in 1840 (the date of the list in the Prayer-book) as those which I received in 1829. The identity of the two could hardly be proved by stronger evidence. But there is more behind, which I purposely withhold for brevity's sake, and that is (to say nothing of "family repute") the not infrequent notice by my father in his journals and correspondence of incidents in the life of his eldest son, which I remember to have happened to myself. I shall content myself with calling attention here only to the statement made to me more than once by my father, that my "first name" had been conferred upon me by him in memory of his friend Frank Hall Standish, and to the fact that in his journal for 1841, among some remarks on the death of a Mr. Standish, whom he hastily assumed to be identical with his friend, he says, "I liked Standish so much I called my eldest son after him."

But enough of this attempt to prove that I am myself, and not the somebody else into whom Sir W. Scott's letter of 1st July [1829], misdated

as it is in Haydon's 'Correspondence,' might have converted me. How a mistake in supplying the year-date of a letter, one of the post-marks on which is clearly dated "1829," can have arisen it is not very easy to make out. For though vol. ix. of Haydon's MS. Journals, in which the letter is found, is lettered on the back "1820," and contains a few entries of that year, and though there is thus some slight excuse for a very careless or a very stupid reader of the volume in making the assumption that 1820 is the date of everything in it, the printed 'Correspondence' itself very clearly shows that this assumption has not been made invariably, inasmuch as a letter from John Martin, preceding in this very volume the letter of Sir W. Scott by twenty pages, has been correctly dated 1829, and not 1820, in Vol. I. p. 378 of that work. This letter of Martin's is itself immediately preceded in the same volume of the journals by a letter from "G. W. Taylor," also dated 1829. And the portion of the volume in which these three letters and several entries for 1829 are contained is headed in my father's hand: "Till I get a new journal I must write in this for June, 1829." In fact, the entries for the year 1829 are contained, taking them chronologically, in vol. xv., vol. ix., and vol. xvi. of the journals. There are no entries between 25th May (vol. xv.) and 1st June (vol. ix.), nor between 17th July (vol. ix.) and 22nd July (vol. xvi.). Vol. ix. also contains entries from 19th August, 1820, to the end of the year, but these are separated from the entries for 1829 by eight blank leaves.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from expressing my astonishment that neither the editor nor the publisher of Haydon's 'Correspondence and Table-Talk' should have offered me the slightest apology for having, one or other of them, "inferentially bastardized" me, by a stupid blunder, in that work. The blunder, having been printed and published, has been, as a matter of duty to myself and others, publicly exposed by me. For though I am quite prepared to assent to the maxim which wisely recommends me to wash my dirty linen at home, I confess I cannot see that it applies to the case in which my linen has been publicly and grossly besmirched by the culpable carelessness of others. In such a case, privacy in remonstrance would be an injustice to myself and to my representatives. To accept a private apology would involve a similar injustice.

FRANK SCOTT HAYDON.

SHAKSPEARE NOTES.

'HENRY THE FIFTH' is certainly one of the plays in respect of which the "pious fellows" of Shakespeare make good their undertaking "to the great variety of readers," "so to have published them as where before you were abused with divers stolen and surreptitious copies, maimed and deformed by the frauds and stealths of injurious imposters that exposed them,—even those are now offered to your view, cured and perfect of their limbs." Fraud is the manifest source of 'The Chronicle History of Henry the Fifth,' 1600, which was twice reprinted without change, and always without the author's name; and the habits and conditions of such fraud are sufficient alone to account for its clumsy curtailments. The Cambridge editors reprint this quarto—the three may be treated as one,—for its variations and various readings are far too extravagant to accommodate themselves to footnotes. Still it has its interest; whatever the channel by which it travelled into print, it started of necessity from the theatre, and the possibility is worth consideration that it may preserve an authentic note or two of what the pilfering tachygraphist heard more accurately than the typographer always copied. We turn to it for a chance of help over a word that is a stumbling-block, and in one case with this result:—

In sc. ii. act 1, Exeter, in the folio edition, urges that danger from Scotland need not delay invasion of France,—

Since we have locks to safeguard necessities,  
And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves  
While that the armed hand doth fight abroad  
Th' advised head defends itself at home;

For Government, though high and low and lower,  
Put into parts doth keep in one consent,  
Congreeing in a full and natural close,  
Like Music.

One stumbling-block has been found here in the word "though," and future stumble has been thought avoidable by timely substitution of the word "through." It seems to be argued that if "though" is retained, we are enforced to this interpretation,—"Notwithstanding the fact that Government is high, low, and lower, it still keeps in one consent by being put into parts." But Government is high, low, and lower, in consequence of being put into parts which are analogous to the treble, tenor, and bass of musical composition; it is not distributed into various parts or functions to correct this diversity in respect of elevations. So far, it might with considerable plausibility seem so good; but what is to be said when on turning to the surreptitious Chronicle we find that the word, as taken down from the stage, stands "though," and in perfectly consistent interconnection:—

For Government though high or low being put into parts  
Congreuth with a mutual consent like music.

This seems decisive; and the variation helps us, if indeed we require help, to a more accurate interpretation of the better text; the various offices of Government, discordant as they may seem from difference of dignity, may be regulated and harmonized by skilful distribution; the lofty project of the invasion is thus quite reconcilable with watchfulness towards the Scot, the Scot already compared to a "sneaking weasel." "Put into parts" is thus understood to signify duly adjusted relatively to each other as notes of considerable difference in pitch are reconciled by the musician.

So much for the quarto where it is in agreement with the folio. What is to be said of it when it disagrees? *Congreeing*, in the folio text, is a base word, that will not be found elsewhere; and Pope, having regard to the *congrueh* of the quarto, changed it to *congruing*, a perfectly fair derivative from a convenient Latin word. His judgment, I believe, must be confirmed; and the spurious quarto can in this case call important witnesses to character, at least in respect of general accuracy of report.

Mr. Singer, in his note to the play, observes,— "There is a striking resemblance here to a passage in Cicero's second book 'De Republica,' which was quoted by St. Augustine," and gives an extract; the limited citation fully approves the "striking resemblance," but it might have done more if more liberally extended. In Lib. II. cap. xxi. of the 'De Civitate,' the entire paragraph runs thus:—"Ut in fidibus ac tibiosis atque canticis ipso ac vocibus *concentus est* quidam *tenendum* ex distinctis sonis, quem *immutatum aut discrepantem aures erudit ferre non possunt, isque concentus ex dissimillinarum vocum moderatione concors tamen efficitur et *congruens*, sic ex summis et infimis et mediis interjectis ordinibus, ut sonis, moderata ratione civitatem *consensu dissimillorum concinere*; et que harmonia a musicis dicitur in canticu, eam esse in civitate concordiam."*

There is here such verbal as well as general agreement with the words of the drama as to leave no reasonable doubt that, whether directly or more or less indirectly, the quotation of Augustine had fallen in the way of Shakspeare very literally translated; only so can we account for the precise agreement of "keep in one consent" and "concentus est tenendum," and the substitution of "consent" for "concentus" is authorized by the employment of *consensus* later on. This correspondence obliges us to infer that the *congrueh* of the quartos affiliates as necessarily on the *congruens* of Cicero, and preserves an original trace which a typographer or reader went far to obliterate when, with *agree* in his mind, he substituted a word of his own coinage, *congrueing*.

It will be observed that the general drift of the passage of Cicero fully supports the reading *though*, as it insists on the great dissimilarity of the elements, which subordinating regulation, can nevertheless bring into harmony by due introduction of intermediates.

Cicero's illustration is an expansion of the words of Plato in the fourth Book of the Republic (p. 499, Bekker). What we are concerned with here is the protection of one assailed word in Shakespeare's text, and the true restoration of another,—minute services, but well worthy, if really successful, of the bestowal of a column, and, if need were, of more. To others, or to another time, we leave over the question whether what Cicero, not to say Plato, had in his mind when he referred to two notes as happily reduced to harmony by due interposition of a third, could have been anything else, in fact, than a common chord; search through the remains of ancient writers *de re musical* though we may in vain to find a definition—a distinct recognition of so rudimentary a conception—not to say, so unavoidably frequent an experience.

W. WATKISS LLOYD.

FATHER PARSONS AND THE 'RESPONSIO AD EDITIONUM.'

We are all so much indebted to Her Majesty's Commissioners, and to the able staff of gentlemen who have reported on the contents of our public and private archives during the last seven years, that anything which looks like fault-finding on the part of those who have benefited by their labours ought by all means to be deprecated. No man is omniscient, and the very wide field over which the researches of the Commissioners extend renders it quite impossible that mistakes should in no cases be made, even by those who are experts and men of real learning.

It is, therefore, in no spirit of petty captiousness that I write to point out a curious series of mistakes in Mr. Horwood's most valuable reports. I do so only to assist others who may be led astray as I have been, and, so far as in me lies, to contribute a mite to the great treasury of information which the Commissioners have placed at our disposal.

In the Sixth Report (p. xiii), which has just been issued, the Commissioners have announced that among the MSS. belonging to Sir A. Acland-Hood at St. Andries there is one which "gives notice of an edition of Father Parsons' 'Responsio ad Editionum,' &c., earlier than any yet noticed."

In the Appendix to the Report (p. 351), Mr. Horwood describes the MS. in question in the following manner:—"Folio paper, end of sixteenth century. To my most loving [very good friend] Mr. H., Secretary to the Right Honourable the Lord Treasurer of England. —A letter dated Augusta, the last of August, 1592 (4 pp.), sending (what follows) an epitome of Father Parsons' 'Responsio ad Editionum,' &c. . . ."

Then follows a note: "Lowndes gives the edition of Rome, 1593, as the first edition known to him of Father Parsons' work; but the writer of this letter got his epitome from an edition then (August, 1592) passing through the press at Strasburg."

Now Mr. Horwood has himself actually reported upon no less than *four copies* of this same document, viz., here in the Sixth Report; in the Fourth Report, Appendix, p. 43; again in the same Fourth Report, Appendix, p. 214; lastly, in the First Report, Appendix, p. 14. Unfortunately in no instance has Mr. Horwood avoided mistakes.

In the first place, let it be at once set forth as certain that the "notice of an edition . . . earlier than any yet noticed" is a mare's nest. A copy of an edition *other than* that from which the printers at Augsburg (not Strasbourg) were striking off their impression when the intelligencer wrote about it is now before me. On its title-page it bears the date, "Lugduni, apud Joannem Didier, M.D.XCII"; but the licence to print it is dated "Lugd: 25 Octob. 1592." Dr. Oliver had himself seen the very volume printed at Augsburg, and a copy of the same edition which is now in my possession, both of them printed in 1592. I feel no doubt in my own mind that Parsons's book was originally published in the spring or summer of 1592.

Seven years ago Mr. Horwood himself had been more correct in his statement. Then, after de-

scribing the Blickling copy, he adds as a note:—"John Philopat is the pseudonym for Father Parsons, the well-known controversialist of this period, whose book here referred to was printed in Svo. in 1592."

So much for the discovery as regards the date of Parsons's 'Responsio.' But as regards the intelligencer's Letter, and the other documents which as far as I know always accompany it, I think it may be as well to attempt a more coherent account of them than Mr. Horwood has as yet succeeded in giving us, and I do this the rather because the inaccuracies in the Reports have tempted me to take a fruitless journey to Cheshire to see the Eaton Hall copy, and may, if uncorrected, lead others to disappointment again.

The Edict of Queen Elizabeth was put forth in November, 1591, and produced a profound impression not only in England, but over the whole of Europe. Of course the polemics rushed into the fray, and answers to the Edict, and criticisms upon it, came forth in swarms. This very Intelligencer tells us he had, while passing through Flanders, seen "two or three kinds of answers made and printed in English without name of the authors." He mentions another letter in Latin as already in circulation, bearing the name of "John Perne." Among the earliest who prepared a reply was Robert Parsons. There is strong reason to believe that, while his work was in the rough draft, he sent a copy of it to the Lord Treasurer—at any rate it is quite certain that a copy fell into Cecil's hands. Irritated by certain stinging sneers of the great Jesuit controversialist, which reflected upon the obscurity of his ancestors, Cecil sat down and wrote a foolish letter to some person whose name has disappeared, in which he claimed for himself not only noble, but royal descent. The letter was intercepted, and fell into Parsons's hands. It was dated Jan. 10th, 1592, and was exactly the sort of production which Parsons knew how to turn to the best advantage. Translating it into Latin, he printed it at large, appending to it a running commentary terrible in its derision and sarcasm; and, having done this, and incorporated letter and comment with his original answer to the Edict, then, and not till then, published his 'Responsio' as it now stands. The book, in its complete form, bears clear internal evidence of having been sent to the press not later than April, 1592. Exactly when and where it was first printed I am unable to say.

Of course the Lord Treasurer used his utmost exertions to keep the book out of England; and equally, of course, there were those, and not a few, among high-born and loyal Englishmen who enjoyed the joke of Cecil's annoyance, and who would have spared no pains to get a sight of the forbidden volume. But to have a Jesuit's book in one's possession at this time was to brave a very serious danger. To obtain a copy of some racy account of Parsons's answer, written by one of the Lord Treasurer's own intelligencers, and addressed to one of his own secretaries, could hardly be regarded as bringing a man under the pressure of the penal laws. Accordingly, this Intelligencer made his account out of his famous letter, and copies of it appear to have been multiplied in manuscript to an extent which hitherto has never been suspected. Mr. Horwood has already met with four copies; there is a fifth in the Grenville Library; a sixth is, I think, to be found among the Additional MSS. in the British Museum; a seventh is in the library of C. C. C., Oxford; and I dare say there may be a dozen more scattered about in various other collections.

As far as I know, all copies of this curious document are alike in their main characteristics.

The MS. may be said to consist of three parts: (a) the Intelligencer's Letter, addressed *not* to the Lord Treasurer, as Mr. Horwood once says it is (1st Report, App., p. 14), but to his secretary, Mr. H.

(b) The abstract of a part of Parsons's book, extending, in fact, to about one-half of the volume. This abstract is concerned almost entirely with Cecil's letter and Parsons's reply to it, and aim at

little else except the reproducing of Parsons's sarcasms against Cecil's claim to noble ancestry. The writer asserts that he had seen no more of the 'Responsio' than he reports upon. I cannot help suspecting that he had his own reasons for not sending a more complete epitome.

(c) Bound up with these two documents is a third, which is properly the 'Cecilian Commonwealth,' and which is not concerned with the Edict, but is an answer to a work of Cecil's, entitled 'A Declaration of Great Troubles Pretended against the Realme,' &c., which was published in 1591. I suspect that when the Intelligencer was sending off his letter and abstract of Parsons's 'Responsio,' this answer to the 'Declaration' fell into his hands; and it is highly probable that they who had a taste for the sort of attack which Parsons's book contained, and which is full of personal abuse, found the other work equally to their liking, being, as it is, a no less caustic and skilful résumé of Cecil's political life.

There is one curious mistake which the Intelligencer has made in his haste: he calls the author of the 'Responsio' John Philopatris—it should be *Andreas*.

I am sorry that Mr. Horwood, when he did add a note upon the name, should have told us that "John Philopat (sic) is the pseudonym for father Parsons." The Intelligencer himself remarked upon the *nom de plume*, but he does not call it "Philopat."

"When I consider," he says, "that Philopat in Greek signifieth a friend or lover of his country, I easily see that the name is but borrowed, and may be taken up in their sense by annie of our Englishe Papists that here live abrode."

AUGUSTUS JESSOFF, D.D.

THE 'ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE.'

Derby House, Eccles.

I VENTURE to think that in the letters which I have been permitted to print in the *Athenæum* I have conclusively shown that the 'Life of Alfred,' which goes by the name of *Asser*, was not written by *Asser*, nor by any contemporary of the great king, but was probably written after the commencement of the eleventh century, and that its only authority is that of a collection of traditions put together more than a century after the events they refer to; and further that the only recension of the 'Life' which we can confidently refer to in the presence of the destruction of the old Cottonian MS. is that contained in Florence of Worcester. It is quite clear that this conclusion affects very considerably the question of the date at which the earlier part of the English Chronicle was composed. So long as it was deemed that *Asser's* work was contemporaneous with Alfred himself, *Asser's* work being so largely a copy of the Chronicle, it was a necessary corollary that that portion, at all events, of the Chronicle which was incorporated by *Asser* must have been composed at least as early as Alfred's day; and I take it that it was this fact which chiefly weighed with those who have assigned the earlier portion of the Chronicle to that date. With the destruction of *Asser's* claim to be a contemporary of Alfred's there falls to the ground the main and almost the only argument for dating the earlier part of the Chronicle so early as the ninth century.

There, in fact, only remains one other argument in its favour; and to this I will now turn. This argument is drawn from the date of the *Corpus Christi* MS. which, down to the year 891, is written in the same hand, which, according to Lappenberg, is not later than the tenth century (*op. cit. Lit. Introd. xxxix*). From this fact it has been argued that the Chronicle as we have it in this MS. down to that date was probably written not later than 891. Thus this MS. has acquired a wide reputation, and is the sheet anchor of the several editors of the Chronicle, who designate it as MS. A., and it has been analyzed with great care by Mr. Earle in his admirable edition of the Chronicle. This manuscript was presented to *Corpus Christi* College, Cambridge, by *Archbishop Parker*. Before he acquired it, it belonged to the monastery of Christ

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Church, Canterbury (Earle, *op. cit.*, Introduction vii). In *limine*, let us first disentangle the question from a very superficial difficulty. The MS., whatever its age, is not in its original condition. It has been altered and tampered with by an interpolator of the twelfth century. He has not only added largely, but has also erased several passages, especially the genealogies; both interpolations and erasures are marked carefully in Mr. Thorpe's edition for the Master of the Rolls. Mr. Earle has judiciously printed the interpolations in small letter; but he has restored in several cases the text of the erasures from other MSS., where, as I think, he might better have imitated Mr. Thorpe's example, and left them blank, remitting the restored portions to the notes. I see no reason to question the conclusion of Mr. Earle that these interpolations are of the twelfth century; but he is clearly mistaken in identifying their author with the author of the Cottonian MS., Domitian A. viii. (Earle's Introduction, xxiv). A cursory examination of the interpolations will show that not only in matter but in form also almost all these additions were taken from the Laudian MS., generally known as the Peterborough Chronicle, while they differ very considerably from the Cotton MS., Domitian A. viii., for example, see under the years 99, 155, 167, 443, 449, 519, 606, 876, &c. Now it is a curious fact mentioned in Mr. Thorpe's Preface, that on the interleaving and sometimes on the margin of the Laudian MS. there are collations from MS. A. with a few notes (*op. cit.*, Preface xviii and xix). This makes it very certain that some time during the twelfth century the two MSS. were brought together for collation, and that the variants of each were copied into the other. As much more liberty was taken with MS. A., in which erasures as well as additions were made, than with the Laudian MS., where notes are added in the margin, it is not improbable that the latter MS. was taken from Peterborough to Canterbury, the probable home of MS. A., for purposes of collation. One of the instances in which the interpolator agrees with the Laudian MS. is curious, since the phrase in the former is a Saxon translation of a Latin sentence in the latter, which was, doubtless, the work not of the original chronicler from whom the Laudian scribe compiled his narrative, but of the Laudian scribe himself. Putting aside the matter which the interpolator derived from the Laudian MS., we find him adding several notices of his own, referring to Kentish kings and to the Archbishops of Canterbury, which point very forcibly to the MS. at the time of the interpolations having belonged to Canterbury. Let us now discard the erasures and alterations, and examine the text of MSS. A.

The first thing we must discuss is the question of the age of the script or writing of this MS. It is in several hands, the first hand terminating in the year 891. Mr. Earle confesses that the handwriting of this section is almost too mature for so early a date, and he suggests that the MS. was possibly a copy of a MS. originally written at Winchester, and made for the use of Christchurch, Canterbury (*op. cit.*, Introduction, viii). But let us examine it a little more closely. The writing of the first section, as I have said, ends in 891. The narrative has reached the bottom of the column, and there is apparently just room for the next date, 892, which is written below. Then the next column begins in a fresh hand, with the events of that year ('Mon. Hist. Brit.' 363, note b). MS. B., which is almost exactly like A., except in its dialectic forms, has no break of any kind at this point, but the narrative goes on continuously. It is curious that, in MS. A. the date 892 having been placed at the foot of the verse, as I have mentioned, it is immediately followed at the top of the next verse by a paragraph placed under the year 892 in the other MSS. But in MS. A. the date 892 is again repeated after this paragraph, and opposite the events related under the year 893 in the other MSS., and so on until the year 923 successively, the dates thus being in each instance a year wrong—a mistake

which was corrected by an interpolator. These mistakes seem to show clearly that the entries were not contemporaneous, but were the work of some copyist writing long after, and, therefore, not exact in his chronology. The second handwriting extends beyond the year 893. In the beginning of that year are the words, "se miela here the we gefyrn ymbe spracon," i.e., "the great host which we before spoke about," which, as Mr. Earle says, seem to claim for this isolated portion identity of authorship with the annals immediately preceding" (*op. cit.*, Introduction, xvi). This implies that the variation in the script is the variation in the copier, and not in the author. The second script ends abruptly in the midst of a sentence during the year 894; no break in the sense, no stop, marks the transition, but the sentence is completed, and continues in another handwriting. The sentence I refer to reads thus:—"Dha beset si fied hie thaer utan the hwele the hie thaer lengest mete heafdon. Ac hie heafdon [so far the second script] the heora stemm gesetenne" (Thorpe's *Chronicles*, i. 166). Here we have a very palpable example of what I am arguing for, namely, that the various writings of the MSS. represent so many hands who took up the copier's pen, and not so many authors. In the copies of the Chronicle contained in the MSS. Cott. Tib. A. vi., Cott. Tib. B. i., and Cott. Tib. B. iv., the paragraph continues without any break in the writing, and unless we are prepared to treat MS. A. not only as the earliest MS. surviving, but as the *fons et origo* of all others, we can only conclude that this break of writing in the midst of a sentence is that of the copier only—a conclusion which is *a priori* almost certain when we consider that the break occurs in the middle of a sentence; and Mr. Earle, in fact, argues that this portion of MS. A. represented by the second script is of identical authorship with the part that goes before (*op. cit.*, xvi). The third handwriting begins, as I have said, in the middle of a broken sentence in the year 894, and continues to the end of the year 924. This section of the writing also contains a notable fact for our purpose. Down to the year 915, or, as MS. A. wrongly dates it, 918, it agrees in matter with MSS. B., C., and D. From 915 onwards, to the end of 924, it is entirely and completely different. In some places its matter is more copious, in others less so, but it is entirely different. If the connexion between these MSS. had entirely ceased at the date 924, this would not, perhaps, be hard to explain; but the fact is, that it is again renewed at the year 933, from which point they again continue alike for some time. This fact seems to me incompatible with A. having been the mother MS. from which B., C., D. were derived, and shows clearly that it is a copy from some other source than B., C., and D. If the section we are discussing had been the original composition from which B., C., and D. were derived, it is not credible that they should suddenly have deserted its guidance at a very interesting juncture, where it becomes very copious, and, after an interval, resumed it again. The fact, as I have said, seems to me to be only consistent with one conclusion, namely, that this section, like those already criticized, was the work of a copier.

The next section of the writing extends from the year 925 to the end of 964 (Thorpe *Chron.*, 1.222). The break at 964 is not mentioned by Mr. Earle. Here, again, we have the same fact as in the last section, namely, that for a portion of the way, namely, as far as the year 933, A. disagrees entirely with B., C., and D., after which it more or less agrees with them until the year 956; after which it again disagrees. The same conclusion seems to me to follow from this fact that I have already mentioned in discussing the previous section. This is confirmed in other ways: thus in the poem given under the year 941 the last line is defective, according to Mr. Thorpe, in A. (a fact again not mentioned by Mr. Earle), while it occurs in B., C., and D., showing that A. is but a careless copy. There are also other blunders, as an absent "and" on line 4, page 210; "culbod" for *cumbel*, on line 2, page 204; "cnearen" for *cneare*, line 14, page 204;

"secgas" for *sega*, line 11, page 202; "fridh" for *riht*, line 11, page 184; "ecwils" for *cowlis*, line 26, on the same page; "wealhgefera" instead of *wealhgefe*, line 32, page 174; the same mistake, line 8, page 178. Such mistakes are those assuredly of a copier.

From 964 to the end of 1001 the writing is in the same hand. That the authorship is not changed seems pretty clear from the continuance of sections of old poems in this division, such as are found in the previous one. These again, as before, are marked by errors which are pointed out by Mr. Thorpe, and which can only be explained as the work of a copier.

With the year 1001 MS. A. virtually ends; the subsequent notices are very few and very bald, and relate chiefly to Canterbury. Mr. Earle well epitomizes the character of this concluding matter: he says it consists of eleven scattered entries covering a period of sixty-nine years, and consisting of matters interesting at Christ Church, Canterbury; the succession of Archbishops of Canterbury, and the accession of one or two kings, among whom Cnut, the benefactor of Christ Church, etc. It entirely ceases in the vernacular at the arrival of Lanfranc. There is, lastly, a Latin appendix carrying down the narrative to the consecration of Anselm (Earle, Introduction, xxiii).

The fact of this copy of the Chronicle virtually closing at the year 1001 is very remarkable. It is still more remarkable when we find that another copy of the Chronicle, to which we have not as yet referred, also closes with that year. In this case, however, there is neither addition nor appendix, but the writing is finally closed.

This MS. is generally quoted as MS. G. It is in the Cottonian collection, and there numbered Otho B. xi. Unfortunately, it was one of the principal victims of the great fire in the last century: only three leaves of it remain, which include the annals from 837 to 871; but happily, as Mr. Earle says, the MS. has been printed by Wheloc. Wheloc brought out an edition of the Chronicle in the year 1644, taking his text from this MS., and Mr. Hardy says a comparison of such parts as are still legible with Wheloc's edition shows that he transcribed it very faithfully (Descriptive Catalogue of MSS. i. 655).

This MS., whose reading has been preserved for us by Wheloc, is exceedingly interesting for our present purpose. Not only does it conclude at the point where MS. A. virtually concludes, but the matter in both is, with some trifling exceptions, precisely the same; so much so, that it is quite clear either one MS. is a copy of the other, or both have copied from a third like them in character. Now, as I have shown, MS. A. has every character of a copy made by several hands. What, then, is the position of MS. G.? In respect to its script it is a great contrast in every way to MS. A. In the first place, it is written in one hand throughout; and in the next place, there is no reason for supposing it to be later than the early part of the eleventh century, where it concludes. Both Mr. Hardy and Mr. Earle date it in the eleventh century. The latter says its writing is very like that of MS. B., which Mr. Hardy in his catalogue says apparently belongs to the latter part of the tenth century (*op. cit.* i. 655). Mr. Earle also says it resembles that of the MS. of Beowulf. This MS., which is marked Vitellius A. 15 in the Cottonian Catalogue, Mr. Thorpe, an excellent authority, dates in the first half of the eleventh century (Preface to Beowulf, xi). We may take it therefore that the form of its writing makes it exceedingly probable that the MS. is not later than the latter part of its annals, that is, was written at the end of the tenth or beginning of the eleventh century; nor is there any ground whatever known to me, except the prejudice created by the *a priori* antedating of the MS. A., for supposing that MS. G. was a copy of it, but the reverse. Now we have already shown that A. has all the signs of being a copy; and the only conclusion I can come to, considering this fact, and considering also the further fact that where G. ceases A. practically ceases also, and is continued in a

most jejune fashion, that A. was, in fact, a copy of G.; that, far from being the most valuable codex of the Chronicle extant, A. is one of the least valuable.

Its history I take to be as follows. Mr. Earle tells us that at the Reformation it belonged to the monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury, and the various interpolated and added notices which it contains referring to Kent and Canterbury would prove this, even if we could not trace it there otherwise.

The library at Canterbury was destroyed by fire shortly before the arrival of Lanfranc there, and it would seem that to replace it copies of books elsewhere were assiduously made. I believe that it was at this time that MS. G. was laid under contribution, and was copied out by a series of copiers, among whom the work was probably distributed to secure a more speedy conclusion, or else it was passed on from one to another in the *scriptorium*. When the copy arrived at Canterbury, the few additional notices, from 1001 to 1070, were added. Here I may quote Mr. Earle's words,—"It was then brought down (in a way) to 1078, in Canterbury matters, and in Canterbury Saxon, and it was never taken in hand again until the influence of the continental professor had made the learned Society of Christ Church look down on their mother tongue. This took place about five years after Lanfranc's death; and then a summary was appended in Latin, which carried the history down to the consecration of Anselm" (*op. cit.*, Introduction, xxiii).

The conclusion I have arrived at may be further strengthened by a consideration of the dialect of MS. A., and of certain of its contents; but this I will postpone to another letter. I have already, I take it, shown sufficient grounds for rejecting the claims of MS. A. to be the oldest and most valuable of the MSS. of the Chronicle, and one cannot help regretting that so much valuable time and ingenuity has been expended upon it by Mr. Earle, nor avoid hoping that, in another edition of his indispensable work, he may replace the text of this MS. by either that of MS. B. or by the transcript of G. which still exists at Dublin.

HENRY H. HOWORTH.

#### Literary Gossip.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO. will shortly publish a volume of essays on French poets and novelists, by Mr. Henry James, jun., whose recent novel, 'The American,' was favourably reviewed by us.

THE family of Hackländer—"the German Dickens"—have arranged with Herr Bacciocco, the Viennese novelist, to edit the literary remains of the deceased author. A manuscript 'Romance of My Life' is known to be among his unpublished papers.

'LUTCHMEE AND DILLOO,' by Mr. Edward Jenkins, M.P., will appear, in three volumes, in November.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS are about to issue, in their series of Piccadilly Novels, cheap editions of 'The Queen of Connaught' and 'The Dark Colleen.'

IN our review of the 'History of the Second Surrey Militia,' we stated that the scanty pay of surgeons of militia was eking out by their being granted also the commissions of combatant officers as late as 1804. A correspondent informs us that the practice continued for several years after that date.

MESSRS. WHITTAKER & CO. will publish immediately a handy volume of 'Familiar English Quotations,' with annotations on some of the passages.

WE hear that up to the present time upwards of 50,000 of the Rev. Knox-Little's 'Lent Lectures' have been sold.

At a meeting of the Committee for organizing a Conference of Librarians, held on Monday, at the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms, Mr. Harrison in the chair, letters from America were read, which were to the effect that at least ten of the leading librarians of the United States purpose attending the Conference as delegates. Specimens of various ingenious appliances for use in libraries have been promised for exhibition. Intending contributors of papers are reminded that Saturday, the 15th inst., is the last day fixed by the Committee of Selection for receiving such papers. The consideration of the Constitution of the proposed Library Association of the United Kingdom occupied the meeting to its close.

MESSRS. GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS will shortly publish a new story by Miss Phelps, the author of 'The Gates Ajar,' entitled 'A Story of Avis,' and a new collection of sketches by Bret Harte, called 'A Summer Sheaf.'

WE understand that Dr. Andrew Wood, of Edinburgh, who has already translated Schiller's 'Don Carlos,' &c., has just finished a translation of Lessing's 'Nathan the Wise,' which will be published this season by Mr. W. T. Nimmo, of London and Edinburgh.

TUCKERMAN'S 'Greeks of To-Day,' published in London two years ago, has been published in Athens in Modern Greek. A Greek newspaper speaks of it as "the only true picture of Greek character ever presented by a foreigner."

THE Religious Tract Society announces 'English Pictures, with Pen and Pencil,' in continuation of its well-known illustrated series; also a new edition of 'Cowper's Select Letters,' with a brief account of the poet's life and writings. Prof. Leathes publishes through the same Society a new statement of the 'Grounds of Christian Faith,' and Dr. Stoughton is preparing a treatise on the 'Progress of Divine Revelation.' Dean Howson contributes a second series of 'Meditations on the Miracles of Our Lord,' and Canon Rawlinson a work on the 'Origin of Nations,' discussing the descent of mankind from the sons of Noah and the history of early civilization.

MESSRS. CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN ask us to mention that 'The British Isles,' alluded to in our last issue, forms the first portion of 'Picturesque Europe.'

MR. LEOPOLD KATSCHEN, who has already written several able essays on George Sand and her works, is about to publish a biography of this celebrated authoress.

AMONGST the treasures of the Bodleian Library there are a few Slavonic manuscripts, two of which are written with the so-called glagolitical characters, used particularly by the South Slavonic race. Tradition ascribes them to the invention of St. Jerome. Manuscripts and printed copies with these characters, used chiefly for missals, are not frequent. Shafarik and Dobrowsky mention twelve fragments in manuscript to be found in the libraries of Rome, Vienna, Prague, and Laibach. Of printed copies there are, according to the above-mentioned authorities, only six known, viz., 1, the 'Missale Romanum,' printed in 1483, *sine loco*; 2, the 'Missale Slavo-Latinum,' Venice, 1528; 3, a reprint of the same in the year

1531; 4, the 'Missale Romanum Lingua Slavonica Charactere Illyrico, jussu Urbani, viii. editum,' Rome, 1631; 5, a second edition of the same, 1706; 6, an improved edition of it by the Archbishop Caramarus, 1741. Although the editions are as rare as MSS., we are happy to state that the British Museum possesses all of them except that of 1483. The two Bodleian MSS. are also, according to Prof. Ouspensky, of Odessa, missals of the Roman Church, and the complete copy (the other is defective at the beginning and at the end) contains prayers addressed to St. Florian and St. Fortunatus. Both were written in Croatia, and the characters resemble those employed in the printed copies. Prof. Ouspensky states further that the Bodleian MSS. are unknown; we have thus, as stated, fourteen glagolitical MSS. instead of twelve by Shafarik. A fuller description of the Bodleian MSS. may be expected shortly by the well-known Slavonic scholar, Mr. Morill, M.A., Oriel College, Oxford.

A SECOND, much enlarged, edition of the book, 'La Situation des Israélites en Turquie, en Serbie, et en Roumanie,' has just appeared, by M. Isidore Loeb, secretary to the Alliance Israélite Universelle in Paris. We are glad to mention that the author has followed our advice on the first anonymous edition of last year by giving all the diplomatic correspondence *in extenso*.

PROF. JULIUS ZUPITZA, of Berlin, who has lately published the romance of Guy of Warwick for the Early English Text Society, is collecting now in English libraries all the available materials for a new edition of Aelfric's Latin Grammar. He is also preparing an edition of the Anglo-Saxon or rather Old-English translation of the romance of Apollonius of Tyre. His edition of Cynewulf's 'Invention of the Cross; or, The Legend of St. Helena,' with a glossary, prepared for the use of students, will be out shortly.

DR. DAVID KAUFMANN has just brought out, in German, an important book for Jewish and scholastic philosophy, under the title of 'History of the Doctrine of the Attributes in the Jewish Mediaeval Philosophy,' from Saadyah to the famous Maimonides, *i.e.* from 960 to 1200 A.D.

THE Austrian Statistical Year Book for 1875 has just been issued, and, according to it, during that year 876 periodicals were published in the empire, being an increase of 66 on the previous twelvemonth: 591 were in German, 116 in Hungarian, 60 in Italian, 53 in Polish, 18 Sclavonian, 12 Hebrew or in Hebrew type, 8 Ruthenian, 2 French, 2 in Greek, and the remainder in mixed dialects.

THERE is, it appears, a French anti-tobacco Society, known as Société contre l'abus du Tabac, which offers the following prizes on competition: 1. A prize of 100 fr. to the schoolmaster who will write the best paper in view of warning youth against the dangers of prematurely indulging in the use of tobacco. 2. A prize of 200 fr. to the medical man who will relate the greatest number of interesting and unpublished observations on diseases arising from the use of tobacco. 3. A prize of 300 fr. to the author of the best paper relating to the influence of tobacco on studies, especially in universities, civil and military schools. The papers are to be directed before

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the end of the year to the office of *L'Abeille Médicale*, 3, Rue St. Benoit, Paris.

MR. JOSEPH HATTON'S new novel, 'The Queen of Bohemia,' will be published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall, in October. It contains a dedication to Mr. William Black.

## SCIENCE

### BOTANICAL BOOKS.

*A New London Flora, &c.* By E. C. De Crespigny, M.D. (Hardwicke & Bogue.)

This is a handy little book, likely to be serviceable to metropolitan botanists, and is interesting as affording an opportunity of comparing the vegetation of the present time with that of older date. If in one sense the happy hunting-grounds of the collector have been very completely improved off the face of the botanist's travelling map, in another sense they have been very greatly varied and extended. Thanks to the railways, a botanizing expedition to the sea-shore, or to the orchid-loving hills of Folkestone, takes no more time than was of old times occupied in a jaunt to Epping Forest. Middlesex botanists have at their disposal the 'Flora of Middlesex,' by Messrs. Trimen and Dyer, a thoroughly admirable local flora, fit model for similar productions in future. That work, however, only takes in the county of Middlesex, while the present volume, albeit less ambitious in some respects, deals with a much wider area. The plan of the work is to give an alphabetical list of all the plants to be met with within a range of thirty miles from the metropolis, together with indications of the localities they inhabit, and the time at which they bloom. In a second part of the volume, a long series of localities is given, with the more interesting species there to be found duly noted. Thus the student has, within a very small compass, a list of the treasures to be found on Hampstead Heath or on Wimbledon Common, and in many a more distant locality. Very interesting are these lists to those who, under the guidance of a Forbes or a Henfrey, a quarter of a century ago, rambled over the same ground in the days when "biology" was a word uncoined, and when a good working knowledge of British wild plants was held to be not only the best introduction to a study of general botany, but also a valuable preparation for more strictly professional studies. The author has apparently himself been a diligent botanist; but it is to be regretted that in the matter of "critical" plants and localities he has not availed himself of the assistance of others. We miss the names of several plants in various localities, which might have been well to have included, while a fuller consideration of "aliens" and introduced plants, such as the Galinsoga about Kew and Mortlake, would have been very desirable. What can the author mean by the following passage?—"As for the vast and formidable array of anomalous vegetable growths, known as blights, mildews, mould, oak-spangles, &c., they have no claims to be classed as fungals." Certainly oak-spangles have no claim to be included among fungals, but it is a strange proceeding to disqualify the others. If this little book should reach a second edition, a good map or maps of the area included, coloured so as to show the geological and physical features of the country, would form a very welcome addition.

*Species Genera ac Ordines Algarum. Auctore Jacobo Georgio Agardh. (Leipzig, Weigel.)*

The main interest attaching to this volume, for the general biological reader, is confined to its Preface. The specialist will need no recommendation of ours, for this third volume 'De Florideis curae posteriores' must of necessity form his manual for daily reference. Leaving then the seven hundred pages of descriptive detail which constitute the bulk of the work, we turn to the half - dozen pages of prefatory matter with considerable interest, the more so as from the researches of

Harvey and other descriptive algologists on the one side, and the more minute observations of such anatomists as Thuret, Bornet, Nægeli, on the other, we might hope to meet with some broad general views as to the labours of these men, or at least some co-ordination and grouping of their respective labours, and some clear statement as to the homologies and structural relations of the Red Sea weeds. To a certain extent, our hopes are realized, but it is only to a very limited degree. From the very beginning we have a foretaste of what we are to expect. We are told (and truly so) that under an external guise which presents few or no distinguishing characteristics, the most diverse internal organization may occur, and that no satisfactory allocation of particular species can be made unless their internal structure and mode of fructification be thoroughly known. Of relatively very few species can this be said, even in the case of the so-called flowering plants. It is this fact which leads Prof. Agardh to protest against certain modern notions as to the absence of any defined limits to species. "It by no means follows," says Prof. Agardh, "that because the observer is unable to detect, in the incomplete and perchance badly prepared specimens in his herbarium, any specific differences between certain forms, that, therefore, there are no definite limits between species. If distinctive characters really do exist, it is our fault if we do not detect them. If there are none, it is difficult to see why we should deduce from this circumstance the inference that all forms in Nature are variable and inconstant. There are no more satisfactory grounds for doing this than there are for assuming the constancy and stability of all species from the fact that in many genera these distinctive marks do exist. It is quite certain," he continues, "that there are many of these Red Sea weeds which vary very greatly, and whose forms pass the one into the other by insensible gradations. But these forms, if they were sufficiently carefully examined, would be found to belong not only to different species, but even to different genera." Consistently with such impressions, the author goes on to say that the more thoroughly he has become acquainted with the forms of sea-weeds, the more persuaded he has become that every species has its own specific limitations, which it is the first and the last business of the descriptive botanist to discover and to record. It is clear then that our author is very far from accepting the Darwinian hypothesis. Nor is he more disposed, apparently, to accept the latest *dicta* of such men as Nægeli and Pringsheim, in Germany, or Thuret and Bornet in France, with regard to the mode of fertilization of these plants. It may be stated that one mode of fertilization among the Red Sea weeds has been thought to be through the medium of a very delicate thread called the "trichogyne," with which the spermatozoids come into contact, and as a result of which contact spores answering to seeds are formed. Agardh is disposed to treat these observations as of little importance. Though he has sought to see the structures described by his fellow-workers, he is still in doubt whether or no he has really seen them. For him the trichogyne is but the abortive and degenerate end of a branch. As to the minute globules which others have taken for spermatozoids, Prof. Agardh is altogether doubtful as to their real nature, and inquires what proof there is that these bodies have really the nature and functions assigned to them. On such matters, there are but very few who have a right to be considered authorities. Prof. Agardh is certainly one of them, but while deferring to him as in duty bound, we must say that our sympathies run rather with the French observers, whose observations receive such scant consideration at his hands. Those who intend to make themselves masters of his views must make up their minds to encounter greater linguistic difficulties than usually fall to the lot of those who have to make use of the lingua franca of naturalists, but that is only saying that Prof. Agardh's latinity is better than that of most of his *confrères*.

MR. ARCHIBALD GEIKIE'S *Elementary Lessons in Physical Geography* (Macmillan) hardly realizes the very commendable principles set forth in the Preface. We, too, are of opinion that, in teaching geography, we ought to begin with the land we live in, and in physical geography in particular, phenomena within the "common knowledge and experience of the pupils" are certainly preferable to illustrations derived from abroad. The author, unfortunately, has lost sight altogether of the good intentions with which he started, and although the opportunities for home illustrations in a book of this kind are numerous, he has no more availed himself of them than has been done by the large body of writers by whom we have been inundated with elementary treatises on physical geography. His book is nevertheless a good one, which will prove of service to pupils and teachers, and may be trusted for general accuracy. A few errors have, however, crept in, which ought to be set right in a future edition. The statements with respect to the Sahara (pp. 184 and 269), to say the least, are misleading; Lake Superior has "an average depth of 1,000 feet," nor does it lie 627 feet above the sea-level, &c. The geographical distribution of plants and animals has been treated in a rather niggardly manner. This chapter might with advantage be extended, and a few notes on the distribution of man would certainly prove acceptable.

We have received from William Blackwood & Sons an excellent little handbook of *Physiography and Physical Geography*, by Rev. A. Mackay. It meets the instructions of the Science and Art Department, dated September, 1876.

### Science Gossip.

DETAILS have been received since our last of the discovery of the satellites of Mars by Prof. Hall, and their orbits approximately determined by Prof. Newcomb. It appears that the outer satellite was first seen on the night of the 11th of August, and the fact of its being a body revolving round Mars established on the 16th, when it was found to move a space of thirty seconds of arc in about two hours. The second or inner satellite was discovered the day after this, on the 17th of August. There was an error in the apparent distance of the inner satellite, as stated in the telegram; and its period of revolution is much less than resulted from that distance, amounting in fact to about seven hours and forty minutes. As seen from Mars, therefore, it would seem to move rapidly from west to east, or in the contrary direction to all the other heavenly bodies, completing its circulation in less than half a Martial day. The other or outer satellite revolves round the planet in about thirty hours and fifteen minutes, so that its apparent motion must be very slow from east to west, taking about four days to complete its circuit. Of course, the apparent distances of the satellites from Mars being so small, as well as in all probability their real magnitudes, preclude their being seen by any but those in possession of powerful telescopes. One of the two, and hitherto one only, has been observed at the Paris Observatory.

THE small planet, No. 170, discovered on the 10th of last January, by M. Perrotin, at Toulouse, was discovered independently by Prof. C. H. F. Peters, of Hamilton College, Clinton, U.S., a few days afterwards. Before the latter had heard of the French discovery, he gave the name Myrrha to the planet; and as he considers this a more appropriate designation than that of Maria, given by M. Perrotin, he proposes still to retain it.

WE have again to announce the discovery of a small planet in America, news having just arrived by cable that No. 176 was detected by Prof. Watson, of Ann Arbor Observatory, Michigan, on the 3rd inst.

MR. FLOYER writes to us:—"Though wishing to give every credit to your very accurate report of the paper I had the honour to read before the British Association at Plymouth, there is one sentence which, feeling that it must

lead to a misconception of facts, I should be very much obliged to you to correct. Your correspondent says:—‘The author made two prolonged journeys into the previously almost unknown interior of this remarkable country, whilst engaged in constructing the line of telegraph to India which runs through Baluchistan to Persia.’ The fact is, much as I regretted my inability to participate in the gallant expedition of 1869 which laid the line from Gwadur to Jask, I was, at the time, an idle spectator at Jask. I call it a gallant expedition, for no one can appreciate more than I the difficulties the men had to overcome. But the telegraph line runs merely along the coast, while my journeys have all been directed inland across the mountains. So far from being undertaken while constructing the Government telegraph, they were all made when on leave, and entirely at my own expense.”

THE meeting of the French Association for the Advancement of Science at Havre was brought to a most satisfactory termination on Saturday, the 1st, by an excursion to Rouen, and visits to the industrial works in that city. The meeting next year will be held in Paris, with M. Fremy for President.

THE autumnal session of the Iron and Steel Institute will be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne on the 18th September and the three following days. Mr. J. S. Jeans, of Darlington, has been appointed Secretary of the Institute in the place of the late Mr. Jones.

THE fiftieth meeting of the German Association of Natural Science and Arts is to be held in Munich during the present month. Dr. Pettenkofer and Dr. Littel, the Secretaries, are issuing invitations, and the Austrian and German railways are offering facilities.

IT is a curious fact that by far the best papers on the mineral lodes of Great Britain have been written by a Frenchman, Prof. L. Moissonet, of the Ecole des Mines. His last work, ‘Observations on the Rich Parts of the Lodes of Cornwall, their Form and their Relations with the direction of the Stratigraphic Systems,’ has been very ably translated by J. H. Collins, Hon. Secretary of the Miners’ Association of Cornwall and Devonshire, and published by Simpkin & Marshall.

THE very interesting discovery, by Prof. Henry Draper, of New York, of bright lines, or rather streaks, in the solar spectrum, corresponding with the streaks in the spectrum of oxygen, will lead to much additional investigation. It appears that Prof. Draper’s observations evidence the existence not only of oxygen but also of nitrogen in the sun. His paper ‘On the Discovery of Oxygen in the Sun by Photography,’ recently read before the American Philosophical Society, is published in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, with a beautiful photograph, showing very distinctly the oxygen lines.

THE Aquarium and Winter Garden at Tynemouth, near Newcastle, is rapidly approaching completion. The building occupies a commanding position in the Long Sands between the town of Tynemouth and the little fishing-village of Cullercoats. The entire basement is devoted to the Aquarium, with its reservoirs and pumping machinery, and the show tanks, of which there will be both a sea and a fresh water series, will contain upwards of 140,000 gallons of water. The plan adopted is the circulation system, which has proved so successful in the maintenance of aquatic life under artificial conditions at the Crystal Palace, Naples, and elsewhere. Special arrangements are being made for the culture of salmon and trout, and, in conjunction with the Aquarium, but out of doors, there is to be an enormous seal pond, into which a supply of sea-water will be pumped direct from the sea when required. Mr. E. Howard Birchall has been appointed curator.

## FINE ARTS

DORE’S GREAT WORKS. ‘The BRAZEN SERPENT,’ ‘CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM,’ and ‘CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM’ (the latter just completed), each 3½ by 22 feet, with ‘Dream of Pilate’s Wife,’ ‘Christian Martyrs,’ ‘Night of the Crucifixion,’ ‘House of Caiaphas,’ &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily, Ten to Six.—1.

## BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Annual Congress of the Association commenced on Monday, the 27th of August, under the presidency of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P., of Wynnstay. On the opening day very little archaeology was discussed, the proceedings being commenced by a brief introduction of the President to the Members, and a few words of welcome to the picturesque Vale of Llangollen by Mr. T. Martin, C.B. The President, in reply, promised a very attractive series of visits to the principal antiquities of the neighbourhood, noting, as especially worthy of examination, the British encampments, the Edwardian fortresses, and the Cistercian monasteries. The visit to Plas Newydd, which then ensued, was not productive of any great result, for, apart from the *rococo* style of the house, formerly the residence of two eccentric ladies, who appear to have earned a local notoriety by endeavouring to fly from the society of their fellows, there was nothing more archaeological to be seen than a few miniature portraits of some beauties of the Stuart period; a variety of oak carving, chiefly panel-work of the seventeenth century, in very low relief; and some ivory carvings, executed by the present owner. In the grounds is the fragment of a carved tombstone, probably of the twelfth century; but the attention of the meeting was not specially directed to it on account of the heavy rain which was falling at the time. It is possible that it originally came from the Abbey of Valle Crucis, or once covered the remains of the head of one of the many religious houses that are in the immediate vicinity.

The inaugural dinner took place at the Assembly Rooms in the evening, and in the speeches which ensued the President and the officers of the Association pointed out the importance of the results which they anticipated would accrue to the cause of archaeology by the labours of the members in the valleys and on the hills of North Wales. On the next day (Tuesday, August 28th), the first work of the party was to ascend the heights of ‘Dinas Brân,’ crowned by the ‘Castell,’ which was described by Mr. E. P. Loftus Brock, F.S.A. This gentleman ascribes very high antiquity to the occupation of the site by a rude enclosing wall, now destroyed, but containing within its original area the ruins of the castle, to which the date of the thirteenth century is given. There are some indications here which appear to point to the fact that this castle and the Abbey of Valle Crucis were works of the same period, foundation, and material.

At Wrexham, the next place of repair, the church was the centre of attraction, especial notice being drawn to the chancel arch, originally the east window of the nave, and even yet showing the remains of open tracery towards the top. The south aisle has been by some erroneously attributed to the age of Elizabeth; and the tradition of the brass eagle, which forms a reading desk, having been brought from Valle Crucis, to which abbey the church formerly belonged, was seriously disputed by Mr. Brock. Perhaps the most interesting feature here was the effigy of a late sixteenth-century bishop in pre- and post-reformation vestments, an almost unique circumstance in the history of English monumental costume, that of Archbishop Grindal, at Croydon, being compared with it by Mr. Bloxam, who also pointed out the peculiarities of an early fresco in the north porch. Gresford was then visited, and at this church the beautiful stained glass over the altar—a pictorial representation of the ‘Te Deum Laudamus’—and the equally fine glass in the east window of the north aisle, dated 1498, was much admired. Mr. Brock drew attention to the elaborate screens, and pointed out, to the astonishment of the meet-

ing, very evident traces of the earlier roof as seen by the arrangement of the stones in the west wall of the nave, in which is indicated also a small window, now blocked up. It was grievous to see here the mutilated state of the earliest register and churchwardens’ account-books, both of which are in a very dilapidated state of binding, and have their leaves loose. It is to be hoped that the visit of the Association, whose chief end is the preservation of ancient relics, to this church may result in the rescue of these two manuscripts from the fate which is impending over them unless quickly and judiciously repaired. For it is to be borne in mind that while five pounds will save a register from decay, that sum of money so laid out will be of more benefit to the community than five hundred pounds laid out in new pews and modern tilework. Progress was then made to Caergwrle, believed to have been originally a walled Roman castrum, repaired, added to, and altered in mediæval ages. Nothing now remains of the Roman work, the existing ruins being of the late thirteenth century, but of very massive style, and, in many parts, quite inaccessible. Some excavations might be conducted on this site with good promise of success. At the evening meeting, Mr. Morgan described a curious map of Wales of the thirteenth century, and Mr. W. de Gray Birch exhibited and described a very instructive series of early charters, selected by him from the muniments belonging to the President at Wynnstay. Among them were a fine charter of King John, with a portion of the great seal, two charters of Henry the Third, with great seals, and a large number of grants, compositions, and other documents connected with the Cistercian abbeys of Strata Marcella, Alba Landa, Valle Crucis, Dore, Cynwryd, and Conway. One of them was dated by the regnal year of Richard the First, a curious circumstance, and perhaps of unique occurrence in Welsh paleography. These charters were especially noticeable for the elegance of their writing and the beauty of their appearance, and the seals were in many instances finely preserved. A large number of them were dated, and from this circumstance they occupy an important position in the history of our national paleography. Mr. Birch also exhibited a very good copy of the Welsh laws of Howell Dha, the great legislator of the Principality. The manuscript is in a fine hand of the fourteenth century, and at the end are some bardic verses in a later handwriting. A book of Welsh heraldry with coloured arms was also exhibited by the kindness of the President, and described by Mr. Tucker. Mr. J. T. Burgess, F.S.A., then explained his theories in relation to the origin of Offa’s Dyke, the space between that and the dyke, known as Watts Dyke, a similar construction running side by side with it on the east, being, in his opinion, a neutral ground, dedicated to the necessities of commerce and intercourse.

Wednesday, the 29th of August, was set apart for the examination of the Dyke, and perhaps it was as well that the members had heard the description of it on Tuesday night, for the excursion party failed to strike upon it at the point where Mr. Burgess was waiting to unfold some remarkable evidences he had discovered in connexion with its construction and uses. Nothing of Offa’s Dyke now remains to mark the formidable work which kept the sturdy Welshmen at bay but a hedge and ditch which must be often cleared by the Wynnstay hunters without the least difficulty. The Edwardian site of Chirk Castle, now for the most part of fifteenth and sixteenth century architecture, and filled with a vast number of paintings and portraits, several of which have not been identified as yet, and some weapons and regal and domestic relics of the civil wars of the Stuart period, was then visited; and, after viewing the mouldering dilapidations of the chapel, the party continued their progress to Chirk Church, where there are some interesting carvings on the beams of the roof of the aisle, and so onward over Pont Cyssyllt—the—not unlike the bridge of Llangollen—to Valle Crucis Abbey, the principal features of

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which were explained by Mr. Brock and others. Curiously enough, the date of the foundation of this, one of the first of all the Cistercian buildings in Wales, was doubtful until the discovery, in the British Museum, of a list of dates of Cistercian foundations throughout Europe, which was published some years ago by Mr. W. de G. Birch. This manuscript record gives the date as 1199-1200, and the character of the earliest architectural remains bears this out. The shaft of the cross alluded to in the designation "Valle Crucis" still stands erect at a little distance up the valley. Mr. Bloxam stated that it might have originally been a Roman column from Chester or Wroxeter, and brought to its present site in the eighth century. It bears a long inscription in early minuscule characters of that date to the effect that Concan erected it to the memory of his great-grandfather, Eliseg; from this circumstance it is now known as Eliseg's pillar. In the evening, philological archaeology was discoursed to the members by Prof. Rhys, of Oxford, whose paper on the mythology of the neighbourhood was received with great delight; and by Dr. Margolouth, whose endeavours to trace an affinity between the Cymri and the Israelites were not so readily acquiesced in. Analyses of Oriental archaeological fragments now in the British Museum led him, he said, to conclude that the term *kymro*, "priest of an idolatrous system," was closely allied to the name Omri, the notorious king of Israel, who consummated the idolatrous system among the ten tribes who seceded from the house of Jacob. Dr. Phené described a visit he had paid to the objects exhumed by Dr. Schliemann at Mycenæ, and characterized them as the greatest archaeological results of the age; at the same time, he was disposed to disagree with some of the theories which had been advanced with regard to the identification and age of the remains.

The most valuable work of Thursday, the 30th of August, was the visit to the Gaer, or Caer, a most extensive station, of great elevation, overlooking Corwen and the Dee. The great area enclosed by low polygonal walls of immense strength and thickness, although of loose stones, carefully piled up and fitted together with regular faces of good work, as upright to-day as when they were first erected, was probably used as an early British fortress, or as a meeting-place of some of the tribes of the country. The word *Gaer* appears in a way to be connected with the *Ga* or *Gau*, the well-known tribal system of territorial government, shown by Kemble to have obtained very extensively throughout England at an early period of our history. It is certainly difficult to see how water was supplied to this and other similar hill-fortresses, which are here to be observed at every turn; and those who fled to these hills for refuge must, from this circumstance alone, have been easily compelled to retire before an enemy whose principal difficulty in reducing them was, perhaps, the inability of finding sufficient sustenance in the immediate confines. In the evening the Rev. E. Owen contributed a most interesting paper upon the circular hut-dwellings in Wales known as *cyttiau'r gwyddelod*, and the state of civilization of their inhabitants, who, from the evidence adduced, occupied abodes of the humblest kind, cultivated corn, had a knowledge of metals, ploughed their lands, prepared hay and winter fodder for cattle, venerated their dead, believed in the immortality of the soul, and among whom, judging from the absence of weapons, wars were, if not altogether unknown, at least not common.

On Friday the Association paid a visit to Dolgelly, where the principal object of attention was an effigy of one of the family of Vaughan, remarkable for the peculiar combination of chain-mail and plate-armour. The Abbey of Cymmer, or Vanner, is not far from the town, and the comparison of the remains of this house with those of Valle Crucis, both of them being of the Cistercian order, and founded within a year of each other, was very instructive; for while the latter edifice evinces many of the conventional characteristics of Cis-

tercian architecture, though not without some peculiarities of local adaptation, in the plans followed out by the builders of Cymmer we cannot trace any of the usual arrangements of an abbey of that order. The ground-plan of the church is nearly perfect, and all can be easily made out. Instead of the cruciform arrangement of the minster with transepted chapels and central tower, there is here a continuous nave and distinct traces of a continuous north aisle, opening into the church by arches only at the western extremity, together with the unique anomaly of a western tower opening into the nave. In the south side of the church are some irregular openings leading to apartments now destroyed. All these are of the end of the thirteenth or early fourteenth century.

At Cymmer also is preserved a fine early sedile and a piscina. At Llannerfel perhaps the most curious relic is the wooden horse, formerly part of an equestrian statue of St. Derfel, said to have been carried about in processions. The rood-screen also attracted much notice. In the evening a paper by Mr. Stephen Tucker, Rouge-Croix Pursuivant of Arms, upon the Arms of the Principality of Wales, was very well received, contrasting very favourably, by the lucidity of the arguments employed and the logical sequence of the diction, with some of the papers which had been given before. Although the proposition which Mr. Tucker so ably demonstrated, namely, that there is no trustworthy evidence in favour of Welsh family heraldry before the sixteenth century, was naturally not a very palatable one to many of those who were present, yet it was impossible to gainsay the arguments adduced in support of the theories he advanced, and we may fairly take it that all but

students of practical heraldry were surprised when it was asserted that if it should ever be desired to add an especial quartering for the Principality of Wales to the coat armour of the Princes of Wales, that quartering must be blazoned argent, three lions passant regardant in pale with tails coward, gules! But this is the only shield the heralds could properly assign to them. The ancient laws and statutes of Wales, as shown by the codes published by the Record Commission, and other similar works, were epitomized by Mr. C. H. Compton into the form of a lengthy paper, the prolixity of which somewhat tried the patience; a great deal of light might be thrown upon the manners and customs of the Welsh in the early days of their independence and again in the fifteenth century, and upon the peculiar relationship which unites the simplest items of domestic life with the traditions of the country, by a systematic classification of the interesting details of these laws, but that is an aspect of them which has yet to be reviewed. A third paper, "On the Welsh Converts of St. Paul," by Mr. J. W. Grover, introduced a lively discussion upon the disputed question of pre-Augustine Christianity and the visit of St. Paul to the shores of Britain. And although these important topics were by no means definitively settled, Mr. Grover threw some fresh evidence into the scale in favour of the early intercourse between the primitive Christians of Rome and the royal Welsh captives of the Imperial arms. So much interest was aroused by this that we understand the paper, as well as the one by Mr. Tucker, is to be translated into Welsh, and so published, for the better dissemination of their theories throughout the district.

Saturday was devoted to the examination of Denbigh Castle, now combining the attractions of a gymnasium and pleasure-ground with the spice of peril which adds, perhaps, a zest to the enjoyment of some enthusiastic individuals who like to wander beneath masses of concreted walls threatening to fall every moment, and under archways which appear to have been rendered very unsafe by the removal of their principal supports. The old church of St. Hilary, within the walls of the castle, is in a very dilapidated state, but the officers of the Association took the opportunity afforded by the visit to make an earnest appeal to the mayor and the local antiquaries to save the edifice and put it into

habitable condition, lest hereafter they be compelled, from the growth of the town, to spend more by building a new church. The visit to the Priory of Denbigh, which would have been valuable as a comparative subject in connexion with the two Cistercian houses, was lost from the lapse of some of the arrangements. In the evening Mr. Lynam exhibited some interesting coloured diagrams of early monumental sculpture, and laid down some canons regarding the classification and date of early crosses, fonts, and columns, adorned with lacertine, interlaced, and knotted patterns, and figures of monstrous semi-human semi-animal forms. These are of great value, in so far that the study of these remains (which have been strangely neglected) must eventually become of prominent interest, and from the similarity of much of their ornamental character with the scroll-work of Roman pavements and the illuminations of early Biblical and religious manuscripts there cannot be very much difficulty in approximating very closely to their dates. Mr. Dillon Croker's paper on Pen-y-Caer and Caractacus was one which especially recommended itself to Welsh antiquaries, and the happy and original way in which it was treated added to the charm. There is hardly an elevation in the district which does not bear clear traces of military occupation at a more or less remote period; and among these, such great and formidable heights as Dinas Bran, which overlooks Llangollen with the Dee at the foot, just as the Gaer overlooks Corwen with the same river in the same intermediate position, and Pen-y-Caer in a not unsimilar situation, may be instanced as fortunate examples of the early forcible tenure of the country by the dominant tribes.

Monday, September 3rd, the concluding day of the Congress, was devoted to a very instructive exhibition of manuscripts and early printed books, in the possession of Lord Mostyn, at Mostyn Hall, near Flint. These were commented upon at some length by Mr. Birch, who drew the attention of his audience to a remarkably fine copy of Dante, with marginal glosses, and numerous illustrations of the Italian style of the fourteenth century, several early English chronicles, Giraldus Cambrensis, a number of French Bibles, written in a fine small-hand of the same century, and a large collection of classics of the fifteenth century, transcribed in that peculiar archaic hand which was so closely imitated by the early typographers of the nascent art of printing. A long pedigree, of peculiar and unique execution, was also examined, and the celebrated gold torque, weighing upwards of fourteen ounces, found at Harlech, probably the finest ever found in Wales.

The next visit was to the Holy Well of St. Winefride, where the crutches and bandages deposited as offerings by those whose miraculous cures had been effected by the all-powerful aid of the Saint, and by their own unshaken faith in her ministrant power, were very instructive, as an instance of the late lingering of a thought and feeling which formerly pervaded the whole of the inhabitants of our land. Basingwerk Abbey, a late Cistercian house, where the hideous paraphernalia of a dirty farm mingle in strange juxtaposition with Early English arches, monastic dormitories, the scriptorium, the refectory, the chapter-house, and the granaries, was hastily examined and described. This was the last of the excursions, and in the evening, after a paper upon Harlech and Criccieth, two of the numerous Edwardian Castles which exist in this part of the Principality, Mr. Birch, the Honorary Secretary, recapitulated the work of the week, passing in rapid review over the great variety of archaeological subjects which had been brought before the Congress, and, by classifying the topics, showed how much instruction was to be, and had been, obtained by the exercises which had engrossed the attention of the members. Tuesday, an extra day, was spent by many of the party at Llangedwyn, where, at the special invitation of Sir Watkin W. Wynn, Bart., they were welcomed and entertained before finally separating. The

principal features of this Congress have been the many castles of the Edwardian era, the hill fortresses of the earliest tribes, the Cistercian monasteries, and the ancient manuscripts; and the numerous papers, many upon entirely novel points of archaeology, will conduce greatly to the value of the *Journal* of the Society's proceedings.

"J. W. STAP," HOLKER HALL.

Is it possible that the initials "J. W." may be those of the artist, with the addition "Stapulensis" (of Etaples), in the diocese of Amiens? This is mere conjecture, founded upon the "style" of J. Le Fevre, who wrote his name in certain Latin treatises at the beginning of the fifteenth century, "Jacobus Fabri Stap."

ALFRED WALLIS.

#### Fine-Art Gossip.

AN artist of distinction writes:—"I went yesterday to Hampton Court and had another look at the cloister-walls of the once highly picturesque Fountain Court there. I do not feel quite certain if this is the official name of the part in question of the ancient building, but I am sure you and others remember the charm of the structure, its impressive and yet cheerful sobriety, and I am prepared to be told that no such place as the Fountain Court exists now, nor ever has existed at Hampton Court. In one sense the former alternative is correct. At the time of my visit the north side of the little quadrangle had already received its brand new half-brick facing, the old brickwork, so charmingly rich in colour and tone as it was, having been cut away. Even the new brickwork had been deprived of its proper surface; it appeared to have been rubbed down and otherwise made as thoroughly raw and crude, 'fine' hot, and new as you would dislike to have it. I could nowhere see signs of bonding-bricks, tying the new surface to the old work. On the other side of the Court the foolish and shameful process is in different stages of progress. The first stage appears to have been a chipping off an ancient if not original surface of plaster: none of that surface now remains on the wall. The face of the old wall beneath is pitted all over with marks of the chipping tools. Why this apparently preliminary process should be used at all, when, as I understand, all the four walls are to have their new brick facings, I cannot divine. The old brickwork is of a pleasant, lively red, but, as to whether it was originally plastered or left unplastered, its present state affords no clue to me. The stonework presents every appearance of having been scraped, not simply washed, and new stones have been inserted in many places. I should like to have got some direct and trustworthy accounts of what was done, is doing, and is to be done, but I had no means of getting this information. Neither could I learn whether the work is under the direction of an architect. It seemed clear to me that there could be no necessity or excuse for what is being done, and that the real object in view has been to smarten the place. One sees the same spirit at work in other parts of the building."

We have already mentioned that Mr. J. J. Rogers, of Penrose, near Helston, is preparing to publish a catalogue of the works of the Cornish painter, John Opie. He has registered 550 of his works; but as others are probably to be found, and Mr. Rogers is anxious to make the catalogue as complete as possible, he will be glad of the address of any owner of pictures by Opie still unknown to him, that he may send one of the printed forms which are prepared for convenience of registering an accurate description of each picture.

REMBRANDT's great picture, 'The Lesson in Anatomy,' which had been removed from its place in the Musée at The Hague, has now been hung after relining. Visitors know that the paint was parting from the old canvas. An accomplished Correspondent says that the relining has been very well done, and the picture looks in good condition; the heads tell clearly and brightly off the wondrous

grey background. Unfortunately, the varnish is laid on so thickly that the dark parts serve as a mirror. It is supposed that this excess of lustre will soon diminish.

At Cassel the pictures are now being moved into the new gallery, which is receiving the last touches of decoration. The design of the gallery, which is classical, is spoken of in high terms of admiration; the rooms are well lit, mostly from the top; they have dodos of black and dark green, in wood, the walls are in some cases of a low-toned red, in others of green, with a good diaper; quiet and elegant enrichments appear above. The architect has been peculiarly happy in designing the staircase in black and coloured marbles, producing a sumptuous effect.

The models employed for the picture which Mr. Holman Hunt has in hand at Jerusalem took it into their heads that they suffered from effects of the "evil eye," and, pending recovery, declined to sit again. A new set of models has been engaged, and so the work goes on without much delay. Mr. Hunt has suffered from attacks of fever. These incidents have delayed his return to England for a few weeks.

The private view of the Exhibition of the Manchester Institution took place on the 4th instant. The public were admitted to the galleries on the 7th instant, Wednesday last.

#### MUSIC

##### — GLOUCESTER FESTIVAL.

As regards the selection of sacred music performed this week in the Cathedral it is quite unnecessary to refer specially to the 'Elijah,' 'Hymn of Praise,' and the first part of Mendelssohn's 'St. Paul,' to the opening part of Haydn's 'Creation,' and to Handel's 'Messiah,' except to notice generally the execution of the works by principals, choristers, and instrumentalists; but the Passion oratorio, or rather "service," of J. S. Bach, the 'Engedi' ('Mount of Olives') of Beethoven, and the German 'Requiem' of Herr Johannes Brahms, are less familiar compositions, and, therefore, claim more consideration. The introduction for the second time of J. S. Bach's Passion music at Gloucester—the late Dr. Wesley having included it in the programme of the Festival of 1871, and Mr. Done, the organist, having followed the example by its execution in Worcester Cathedral in 1872, when the genuine Three-Choir Festival was in full force,—suggests the question whether the masterpiece of the immortal composer ought ever to be heard except within sacred walls, for which it was originally written? It must be borne in mind that the public recitation of the narratives of the Evangelists, referring to the Saviour's sufferings during the Holy Week, is a very ancient custom of the Roman Catholic Church, and that it is preserved to this period in Rome. Luther in his reform retained the practice; but the simple declamatory process of reciting the sacred history was gradually expanded, and the words, at first spoken or declaimed, were set to music, and the duty of the Narrator was eventually extended to the various scriptural personages having representatives, and the choirs presented the people, the priests, and the disciples. What was primitively delivered only in the Gregorian tones was assigned to the parts, vocal and orchestral, of a score. Although Bach did compose Masses for the Roman service, he was essentially the composer for the Reformed Church, and hence it was he followed in the wake of his predecessor by a more elaborate exposition of the incidents of the Gospels. It is asserted that he really set five Passion compositions; but, be this as it may, his two illustrations according to St. Matthew and to St. John are authentic. It was on Good Friday, in 1729, that the St. Matthew version was first given in St. Thomas's church in Leipzig, and it was not before 1829 that Mendelssohn and his friend, Edward Devrient, resuscitated the work in Berlin. Without dwelling on the repeated attempts to popularize the St. Matthew Passion music in London at various times, the

plain truth is that it has no hold on public opinion, however ardent is the admiration of artists. The prediction that Bach would extinguish or rival Handel has proved quite false. The 'Messiah' stands unimpaired in attraction, and the Passion music, at every revival in secular buildings, is listened to reverentially, but will not fill the hall in which it is given. Without contrasting the Passion music with the 'Messiah,' there is one fact which must have its weight, and that is, Handel has had his Mozart to write additional accompaniments, embodying the resources of modern orchestras, and Bach has had no such kindred genius as a Mozart to do what he (Bach) would have done had he lived to have the instruments at his command. The Bach recitations were to have been sustained by the harpsichord or organ—now it is the developed grand piano-forte. Here is a positive gain for the singer in displaying his declamatory power; but the piano-forte undercurrent is not enough to relieve the recitations from monotony, however great may be the ability of the singers. Bach's original orchestration is doubtless a fine study; but, being a great organist, like Handel was, he improvised accompaniments, and this organ part is lost. Bach has left but a skeleton score; and to revivify it, to make it flesh and blood portraiture no one as yet has arisen, certainly not Herr Robert Franz, despite his skill, his conscientious working, and his enthusiasm for Bach, whose orchestral colouring was to some degree on instruments which are extinct; his predilections, indeed, after his beloved organ, were for solos for the violin and for the wood instruments of his day. Boast has been made that he has never used the brass in the Bach score. What he would have done had he lived to the Mozartian epoch is mere conjecture; but the subject of the Passion music is essentially sorrowful: a strain of sadness pervades the score; so much so, indeed, that it is utterly impossible to perform the seventy-eight numbers in their entirety, so depressing is the iteration of grief. Strong contrasts not existing in the Passion Music except at rare intervals, can it be a matter of surprise that the colossal choral influences of Handel are not to be found in juxtaposition with the airs of devotion, of resignation, and of pathos? Where Bach is truly powerful is in ejaculations, his settings of which indicate that had he composed strains of glorification, it would have been within the grasp of his genius. Within cathedral walls, however, adverse criticism is misplaced; for, regarded as a service illustrative of the Gospels, it is indeed solemn, touching, and impressive. The reflective passages, like those of the Greek Chorus, are often affecting and sometimes soul-stirring, although the narrative portion would bear more condensation. It is surprising that the cathedral authorities have not introduced the Passion music, if not in its entirety, in sections, into the services. The choral tunes ought to be sung by the congregation; and why not in the Holy Week have the Gospel story declaimed? Much might be done with the judicious use of the organ and piano-forte, without the use of other instruments. No grander work to narrate musical history can be found than the Passion music of Bach, and the journey to a cathedral at any distance to listen to the sublime strains would always interest professors and amateurs, as well as encourage religious aspirations and feelings.

It has been stated by Beethoven's biographers that he regretted he had adopted too secular a tone in the setting of 'Christ on the Mount of Olives.' His commentary probably was made after hearing objections from the Viennese aristocratic amateurs, who were so ready during the composer's early career to find fault with his only opera, the 'Leonora-Fidelio,' causing him to write four overtures for the work. There is not the slightest reason to desire that he should have reset the 'Christus am Oelberge,' for, so far as regards the numbers assigned to the Saviour's supplications, the devotional tone is paramount. In the jubilant portions, and in the exciting pursuit and cries of the Romans, he was essentially dramatic, and in his contrasts between the sacred and secular attri-

butes his skill and style are equally unexceptionable. It was straitlaced crochets which prompted the use of the absurd departure from the German text, called 'Engedi'; the adaptation by Sir George Smart, performed at the Norwich Festival, employing the third person instead of the personal pronoun, would be preferable. The concluding "Hallelujah to the Father" requires the strongest epithet to characterize its sublimity; stupendous is scarcely sufficient, for Beethoven has achieved with his orchestral genius what Handel accomplished with his overwhelming choral writing in the same strain of glorification.

Whether the work entitled 'Ein deutsches Requiem' be regarded as a service for the dead or as a consolatory strain for the living, it is too laboured in construction to be considered as a masterpiece. Herr Brahms, it is affirmed, was induced to write the 'Requiem' under the influence of the loss of his mother. It was first executed at Bremen on Good Friday in 1868, and is, of course, the lament for the dead, based on the Lutheran text of the Bible, and differs, therefore, from the mixed text of the 'Requiem' of the Roman Church. In a cathedral the effect is not so depressing and monotonous as it was when first introduced in St. James's Hall at the Philharmonic Society's Concert in April, 1873, but there are eccentric essays in the orchestration and employment of iteration of notes and of over-elaboration, which the ear follows with difficulty and with distrust. Herr Brahms starts and ends with the key of F, in orthodox form; but then we have the keys of B flat minor, of D minor, of C minor, of E flat, and one air for soprano in G, the bass voice being always very despondent, so that the 'Requiem' lacks relief. The mechanism is very ingenious, but incessant tribulation is the prevailing tone; technical ability there is of a very high order, but inspiration is not associated with it. The 'Requiem' is a cross between Schumann and Beethoven, but the influence of the former predominates in the orchestral complications.

The orchestral platforms in the Cathedral and in the Shire Hall have been erected much after the old way. It is a pity, however, that the orchestra at the back of the choir organ was not more enclosed. A partition concealing that instrument altogether would have been a capital sounding-board, to cause the sound to be thrown through the nave, instead of backwards into the choir, which is kept closed during the oratorios. It is, perhaps, very useless to point out the necessity of having more stringed instruments to attain the *juste milieu* of right effect, as against the blasts of the brass, the penetrating tones of the wood, and the reverberation of the percussion. Granted that the force employed as regards strings has been well chosen, their power must be limited if they are not in number three, at least, or more times, even, the complement of the wind instruments. Again, the choristers are much more numerous in proportion to the band. But admitting acoustical defects and such vicissitudes as must inevitably attend performances for which there are but two rehearsals both for sacred and secular music, there are decided signs of improvement under the present conductor, who is young, zealous, and energetic, and who has taken infinite pains in preparing the choirs of the three cathedrals with their colleagues in the towns. Mr. Harford Lloyd has, however, one defect when he has the *biton* in hand, and that is, he is in too great a hurry to get over the ground. He takes his times at express speed too often. One instance is too remarkable to be overlooked. Sir Michael Costa has been accused of going as fast as Mendelssohn did when excited; but the quickest time Sir Michael ever took for the first part of the 'Elijah' was surpassed by Mr. Lloyd, who actually got through the score in five minutes less than did even the London conductor. Now this superabundance of zeal the Gloucester organist must subdue; it must be tempered with discretion. Mr. Lloyd's clear and incisive beat prevented any catastrophe; but when singers and players have four days' hard work before them, morning and evening, their lungs must be taken into consideration.

Perhaps the sermon preached in the Cathedral on Tuesday morning, by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, may prove the great event of the 154th meeting of the Three Choirs. His text was St. Luke xvi. 9, "That when ye fail they may receive you into everlasting habitations." The sermon was neither theological nor controversial, it was not doctrinal, it was not dictatorial; but it was a plain, common-sense advocacy of the festivals as a successful medium to promote the cause of charity. When the preacher referred to the "broken-up homes" of the poor pastors, dying at their posts, and leaving nothing but a blessing to widow and children, the bishop, in his appeal to invoke music to aid the destitute, struck a chord which vibrated through the vast cathedral. Never within the memory of any man of Gloucester was there such a manifestation displayed to uphold the Festival as that outside and inside the Cathedral, for the Corporations of Hereford and Worcester as well as of Bristol, gathered to coalesce with the municipality of Gloucester to proclaim emphatically that music in its highest form will still be associated with charity at the Three-Choir gatherings.

#### MUSICAL Gossip.

AMONGST the new operas expected to be produced in Paris, before the close of 1877-8, are the 'Polyeucte' of M. Gounod, libretto by himself, after Corneille; the 'Françoise de Rimini' of M. Ambroise Thomas, words by M. Jules Barbier; the 'Néron' of Herr Rubinstein, book also by M. J. Barbier; the 'Mademoiselle de Favart' of M. Offenbach, libretto by MM. Chivot and Duru; the 'Dalila' of MM. Octave Feuillet and Louis Gallet for the poetry, and the music by M. Hémery, organist at Saint-Lô; 'La Tsigane' of Herr Johann Strauss; and the 'Lectrice de l'Infante' of M. Serpette, words by M. Paul Ferrier.

THE Society of Authors, Composers, and Music-Publishers in Paris has resolved to put in force the copyright laws against all dramatic, vaudeville, or operetta writers who have been accustomed to make free use of the tunes of the popular composers. A similar course has recently been pursued here by the owners of the scores and books of our own musicians.

HERR BRÜLL's new opera, 'Der Landfriese,' is now in preparation at the Imperial Opera-house in Vienna, and will be produced on the Emperor of Austria's fête-day, the 4th of October; the principal soprano part by Fräulein Ehn, the tenor by Herr Müller, and the baritone-bass by Herr Scaria.

HERR MEINARDUS has composed an oratorio, entitled 'Luther at Worms,' which will be produced at Elberfeld.

THE correspondence of the late Hector Berlioz will be soon published, edited by M. Daniel Bernard, the musical editor of the *Unison*, who requests that the holders of any letters of the famed composer will send either the originals or copies to him, 46, Rue Saint-André des Arts, in Paris, or to his publisher, M. Calmann Lévy.

THE vexed question as to the authenticity of divers MS. works left by J. S. Bach, and of their being scored by modern masters, is still agitated in Germany. Herr Robert Franz has taken a prominent part in the orchestration and reorchestration of Bach's sacred compositions, as in the Passion music, in the masses, cantatas, &c., and has been roughly attacked for adding parts where the original instrumentation was bald and meagre, as in the oratorios of Handel. Herr Albert Hahn, the editor of the *Tonkunst* at Königsberg, has launched a pamphlet in defence of Herr Franz, particularly in the case of the cantata, by Bach, "Wer da glaubet." Herr Wagner and Dr. Liszt have been previously champions for Herr Franz, whilst his opponents, on the other hand, have been Herr Spitta and Herr Chrysander. This controversy, after all, is reduced to very narrow proportions, for, granting the principle of abstract right in not interfering with the scores of the great masters, there remains the practical

question that a large number of noble inspirations must remain in the library untouched, if not modernized for public performance. Whenever and wherever the experiment has been tried to present the score, the whole score, and nothing but the score, utter failure has followed, as in the 'Messiah,' for instance, which, without Mozart's accompaniments, is intolerably dull and dreary. It is the *modus operandi* of arrangers and adapters which is fairly open to criticism, and no one ought to be presumptuous enough to retouch a score or add to it, without he can reproduce the original intentions as a basis.

THE financial result of the Mozart Festival at Salzburg has produced but a small sum to be divided between the local musical charities and those of Vienna, and has failed to raise the capital sufficient to found a conservatorium, a grand concert-hall, and an extensive musical library, so as to create at Salzburg an "International Mozart Foundation," as the central locality for musical Europe. Out of the efforts of the promoters of this vast undertaking one important result has been secured, namely, the proposed publication at Leipzig, by Breitkopf & Härtel, of the grand and complete edition of Mozart's compositions.

#### DRAMA

##### THE WEEK.

OPERA COMIQUE.—'Liz,' a Drama. By Joseph Hatton and Arthur Matthison. 'Married Another,' a Comedietta. By Gerald Dixon.

THOUGH the drama which Messrs. Hatton and Matthison have derived from Mrs. Burnett's novel, 'That Lass o' Lowrie's,' is no model of dramatic construction, it has a freshness of theme which more than atones for its defects. Chief amongst these is a tendency to wander into episodes which have scarcely any connexion with the main story, and a certain incongruity of style between various portions of the work. Thus, while the kind of interest at first excited seems to involve the action of masses and great breadth of treatment, the final act, chiefly sustained by two interlocutors, is so quiet in its movement that whatever its merits on its own account, it hardly fulfils the kind of expectation which has been aroused. The accessories of the piece, in fact, are those of a melo-drama, while its central interest is that of an idyl.

Over these grave drawbacks, however, novelty of subject and the charm of homely genuine character unmistakably triumphed. 'Liz,' the miner's daughter, with her down-rightness of manner and a nature beneath it at once tender and independent, is a new and attractive figure amongst dramatic heroines. The secret love which she cherishes for Fergus Derrick, the manly and benevolent engineer who superintends the mines, is quite in accordance with her character, so that, notwithstanding her inferior position, her devotion to him and her efforts to preserve his life, often threatened, have the interest of natural motive no less than of dramatic situation. It should be noticed that amongst the malcontents of the "pit," who seek to avenge themselves on the engineer for his firm discipline, is the father of Liz himself, a circumstance which, of course, gives intensity to her position as Derrick's protectress. Those scenes, again, which bear but remotely on the action have yet a freshness and individuality which go far to disarm censure. Nan, an unfortunate girl, who seeks to retrace her way, Jud Bates, a brave "pit" lad, who at odd moments devours

'Robinson Crusoe'; Samuel Craddock, commonly called Owd Sammy, whose oracular vein needs to be refreshed by a liberal recourse to beer, are unacknowledged persons on the stage. The spectator greets them with the zest which springs from discovery, and which in the world of fiction affords occasionally a welcome contrast to the stale pleasure of recognition.

'Liz' is, on the whole, fortunate in its interpreters. Miss Rose Leclercq enters thoroughly into the feelings and, to a great extent, into the manners of the humble but high-minded heroine. The artlessness with which the girl's love for Derrick is first indicated by the significance of a look or tone, or by her abrupt and over-conscious way of shaking hands with him, is equally subtle and truthful, while the passion of her later scenes is expressed with an intensity that is quite free from effort. Miss Leclercq will give completeness to a performance, in many respects excellent already, if she will manage to preserve throughout the piece the breadth of manner and local colour which she gave to the first act. As the play proceeded, her provincial dialect and her almost sturdy straightforwardness of bearing grew fainter and less certain. The character, in a word, became more refined, and less individual. It should always be borne in mind that in the drama of real life those peculiarities of manner which the poetic drama excludes should be steadily insisted on. In ideal works we desire to see nature divested of all that is merely accidental. In a homely contemporary story, however, like 'Liz', our enjoyment is derived from the discernment of essential qualities beneath modes of life and character that are peculiar, and even eccentric. A character of this latter type is *Owd Sammy*, capably played and, in the stage phrase, "made-up" by Mr. J. G. Taylor. His twinkle of satisfaction when he propounds a truism, his expression of credulity and wonder at other times, and the rapid flitting from one idea to another, without the power to grasp any idea permanently, formed a striking picture of good-natured and complacent senility. The parts of the genial but bashful curate, of the conscientious engineer, of the Squire's amiable daughter, who is in love with the curate, of the plucky "pit" boy and of the repentant *Nan*, were satisfactorily rendered by Mr. Carton and Mr. Beveridge, and by Misses Alice Grey, Isabel Bedford, and Marie Pritchard. Mr. F. Gould, as *Phil Lowrie*, the brutal father of *Liz*, showed in his acting some real passion, though it was kept too uniformly at high pressure, and would have gained in force by occasional restraint.

The drama was preceded by a one-act comedieta, entitled 'Married Another,' from the pen of Mr. Gerald Dixon. The little piece, which is announced as of home manufacture, is provided with an ingenious, if somewhat slight, intrigue, with one or two lively sketches of character, and with animated dialogue. 'Married Another,' well rendered as to its chief characters by Mr. Beveridge and Miss L. Howard, went remarkably well, and secured a call for the author—a compliment unusual in the case of so short a piece.

#### Dramatic Gossip.

THE Variétés has reopened with a revival of 'Les Charbonniers,' and 'La Poudre d'Escamp-

'ette.' The only novelty in the programme consists of 'La Chanteuse par Amour,' a one-act piece of MM. Vibert and Raoul Toché, first given by Madame Judic, at the little Norman watering-place of Etretat, and now transferred to Paris.

THE Théâtre du Château d'Eau has passed into the hands of a company of actors who are working it for their joint benefit, and have revived the old mélodrame of 'La Poissarde; ou, les Halles en 1804.' This sensational piece of MM. Dupeuty, Deslandes and Bourget, when first given at the Porte-Saint-Martin, in 1852, owed much to the interpretation of the heroine by Madame Marie Laurent. The present performance is without interest.

'L'AMOUR ET L'ARGENT,' a four-act comedy, by M. E. de Calonne, with which the Troisième Théâtre Français has opened, is a fairly ample piece, built upon the same lines as 'L'Honneur et l'Argent' of F. Ponsard. It was well played, though the cast included few actors of note, and it obtained a distinct success.

THE Théâtre des Bouffes-Parisiens has reopened with 'Madame l'Archiduc,' by M. Offenbach. Mdlles. Théo and Paola Marié resume in this their original rôles.

In presence of about forty spectators, the remains of Déjazet were removed, on Thursday, the 30th of August, from their provisional tomb to their final resting-place in Père Lachaise. The monument for which the public have subscribed is not yet erected, and the tomb is now surmounted by an iron cross surrounded by golden leaves and gaily painted flowers. Upon this is the following strangely inappropriate inscription: "Déjazet, ô toi dont l'âme immortelle sourit à l'aurore, tandis que nous te pleurons dans la nuit, prie pour nous. 30<sup>e</sup> Août, 1877."

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